FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WORK BY ENVER HOXHA ATTACKS BOOK BY SFRY'S KARDELJ

LD2012100Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

["A Work of Great Theoretical Importance in Defence of Marxism-Leninism--ZERI I POPULLIT on the Work of Comrade Enver Hoxha: Yugoslav 'Self-Administration', A Capitalist Theory and Practice"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 20 Nov, ATA--Recently, the work of Comrade Enver Hoxha "Yugoslav 'Self-Administration', A Capitalist Theory and Practice", came off the press, which, through profound Marxist-Leninist scientific analysis, exposes the antisocialist, counter-revolutionary and revisionist views of E. Kardelj, put forward in his book "The Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Administration".

The work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, writes the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in an article, is not only a criticism against the political and ideological views of this pseudo-theoretician, but also a brilliant defence of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, a profound and all-round substantiation of the vitality and of the scientific and universal character of this ever young and triumphant doctrine. The work is permeated from beginning to end by a profound scientific analysis, the substantive and convincing strength, the Marxist-Leninist iron logic, before which are reduced to smithereens the theories of the Titoite revisionists, Kardelj and company, who, like the Khrushchevite, Chinese, Eurocommunist and other revisionists, try to reject Marxism-Leninism.

This work presents in a synthesized manner the historic process of the emergence and development of Titoite revisionism as a regressive and counter-revolutionary trend in the world Marxist-Leninist movement, discovers the theoretical roots and sources which have nurtured it, (?along) with Proudhon and Bernstein, down to Bauer, Trotskiy, Bukharin and company. "Right from the start, stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha in this work, the Yugoslav renegades deviate from the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism on the socialist state and have worked to prevent the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that Yugoslavia would proceed on the road of capitalism." The present day Yugoslav reality clearly proves the correctness of the conclusions of the information bureau of the year 1948 as well as the Marxist-Leninist stand of Stalin and of our pary towards the Yugoslav revisionist leadership, which, as Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes, though it was establishing capitalism, tried to create the opinion among the masses of the people that [word indistinct] the antifascist struggle of the Yugoslav people were not being betrayed in Yugoslavia, that a state with a socialist orientation was being set there and that allegedly the communist party was at the leadership of this state. In fact, after 1948, the Titoite revisionist leadership openly embarked on the road of the liquidation of the victories of the revolution in Yugoslavia and [words indistinct] of "specific roads for the construction of socialism", but in reality it preserved and strengthened the capitalist order both in the political and ideological, as well as in the economic and social fields.

Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in his work that the "theory and practice of Yugoslav 'self-administration' is an outright denial of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and of the universal laws on the construction of socialism, and reiterates that there can be no construction of socialism without the socialist [words indistinct] the means of production, which is directed by the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the direct participation of the working class and the working masses.

The work of Comrade Enver Hoxha brings to the fore through indisputable facts that capitalist reality, which dominates in the Yugoslav economy, where the private property exists not only in a disguised form but also in its (?overt) form, both in town and countryside, proof of the (?strength) of private property is also the free (?field) [words indistinct] created to the foreign capitalist firms which have become partners sharing Yugoslavia's assets and enterprises and, which, through their credits and investments, keep the Yugoslav "self-administration" system on its feet, and ensure for themselves colossal profits from the sweat and blood of the peoples of Yugoslavia. This has brought about, as Comrade Enver Hoxha put it, that "the foreign capitalists, that is, the companies, concerns, and those who have made investments in Yugoslavia determine the policy and the all-round development of Yugoslavia just as much as the Yugoslav state power itself."

Further on Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes that besides the negation of the socialist ownership as the basic element of the socialist relations of production, Kardelj-and the Titoite revisionists also negate the economic role of the socialist state, despite the fact that they pretend that in their system the socialist planning of the economy allegedly exists. However, as Marxism-Leninism teaches us, without the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and without the socialist ownership over the means of production there is not and there cannot be socialist planning of the economy. Therefore, Comrade Enver Hoxha arrives at the conclusion. "The so-called planning which is done in Yugoslav "self-administration" enterprises cannot be called socialist. On the contrary, being carried out according to the example of all capitalist enterprises, it leads to the same consequences which exist in every capitalist economy, such as anarchy of production, spontaneity, and a series of other contradictions, which manifest themselves in the most overt and savage manner in the Yugoslav economy and market."

The Yugoslav "self-administration" system is an outright denial of the role of the (?proletariat) also in the field of internal and foreign trade, in the financial relations and credits, in the relations of work and distribution, as well as in many other fields.

Through a profound analysis and numerous facts, Comrade Enver Hoxha turns down Kardelj's claims and those of the Titoite revisionists on the so-called special role played by the working people and the individual in the system of "self-administration" and for the "extension of the dimensions of real freedom for the workers" and other such nonsense. Exposing this demagogy, Comrade Enver Hoxha writes: "And what does this apologist of the bourgeoisie have in mind when he talks of the extension of the 'dimensions of true freedom' for the workers? Is it the 'freedom' to be unemployed, the 'freedom' to leave their families and homeland in order to sell the power of their muscles and minds to the capitalists of the Western world, or is it the 'freedom' to pay taxes, to be discriminated against and savagely exploited by the old and the new Yugoslav bourgeoisie, as well as by the foreign bourgeoisie?" Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, has long ago proved, both in theory and practice, that there cannot be socialist democracy for the working class without its state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, that negation of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as the Yugoslav revisionists and together with them the other revisionists too, are doing, is negation of democracy for the masses of the working people.

Comrade Enver Hoxha devotes a special place in his work to the criticism of the revisionist and anarchist views on the state and the national question. After turning down Kardelj's claims, who with twisted phrases and ecclesiastical language tries to present the Yugoslav state system as "bearer of genuine democracy" and as the most direct expression of the self-administration of the working masses, Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses that "the political system of 'socialist self-administration' in Yugoslavia has nothing in common with the dictatorship of the proletariat, but it is opposed to it.

This system has been built on the model of the administration of the United States of America". Yugoslav self-administration, stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha, is a copy of the bourgeois parliamentarism, which preserves and consolidates the capitalist relations of production, it is a chaotic appendage of the world capitalist system. Despite the deafening and demagogic statements (?made) by the Titoite leaders, in Yugoslavia the working class has not been and is not in power, but it is the new and old bourgeoisie which is in power, there exists a bureaucratic state which exercises the most savage violence and terror on the working masses and the rank and file people.

Another aspect which proves of the capitalist character of the bourgeois state in Yugoslavia is also the blind alley in which the Titoite revisionists have channelled the question of nations and nationalities. Through indisputable facts Comrade Enver Hoxha substantiates that the Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, which was created after World War 2, not only failed to solve the old conflicts between nations and nationalities, but on the contrary they remained the same as in the time of the kings and, with regard to some nationalities, genocide went on as before. "The self-administrative socialism" has done nothing about the implementation of the sovereign rights of these different nations and nationalities in the republics and regions of Yugoslavia. A typical example for this is the Kosovo region which has a marked economic, political, social and cultural backwardness, although, as Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed in his speech of November 8, the Albanians living in Yugoslavia, both as regards the extent of their lands as well as the number of their population, amount to more than two Yugoslav republics taken together.

Objectively and scientifically analyzing the troubled situation in Yugoslavia, Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes that "...The national question in Yugoslavia will not be solved unless Marxism-Leninism is implemented there, that is to say, unless the so-called self-administrative capitalist order is overthrown".

Kardelj, spokesman of the bourgeoisie, as he is, defends the thesis that the proletariat can win the [words indistinct] the country and realize its aspirations spontaneously without the leading (?role of the) party. According to him, the party can lead economic or administrative activity, it should play only an educational role, it must be an "ideological" and "orientating" factor, because this would bring about "bureaucratic despotism". Turning down this anarchist and counterrevolutionary thesis of the revisionist Kardelj, Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses that "'bureaucratic despotism' is a characteristic of the capitalist stand and it can never be attributed to the leading role of the party [word indistinct] the system of the [words indistinct] of the proletariat which [words indistinct] is sternly anti-bureaucratic'". Comrade Enver Hoxha underlines once more that the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party constitutes a question of a great vital importance for the destiny of the revolution, [words indistinct] of the socialist revolution.

In his work Comrade Enver Hoxha deals a telling blow to the revisionist view according to which the Marxist-Leninist party should be a classless political party. Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses that "there has never been a classless party or state nor will there ever be. The parties and states are class products. That is how they came into existence and how they will be right up to communism". The League of Communists of Yugoslavia has not a proletarian class character because it is a party of the bourgeoisie, and this fact alone shows that it continues to be a party with a pronounced class character, which represents and defends the interests of the Yugoslav bourgeois class. Being a party of bourgeois type, it has been reduced into a [word indistinct] everybody can enter and leave, whenever he wants and in the way he wants.

The Titoite revisionists are in need of the attacks against the Marxist-Leninist theory on the leading role of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, in order to keep a tight hold on the reins of state power in the political, military, economic and ideological field.

The president of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia himself, Tito, has been proclaimed a president of the Yugoslav state for life and has given to all his collaborators key posts in the state, the army, the economy and the foreign policy.

Through a rich material Comrade Enver Hoxha convincingly proves that Kardelj and all the Titoite revisionists, despite the deceitful statements and various sophisms they imply, are zealous supporters of the political and ideological pluralism, which, today, is a reality in the Yugoslav society, where ideological and moral degeneration reign supreme, where the doors and windows have been flung open to the capitalist manner of living, the decadent art and cosmopolitan culture, where religion operates as an opium like in all the other capitalist and revisionist states. Although the Yugoslav revisionists are not against the multi-party parliamentary system, still they do not want to change their "self-administrative" system with only one party, because actually the creation of many parties could impair the Titoites' monopoly in all the military, political, police and economic machinery, which they possess and through which they rule, suppress and exploit the Yugoslav people.

Despite the deceitful slogans used by Kardelj and ilk as "democratic pluralism", "pluralism of the interests of the working people", etc, etc, in reality a bourgeois democracy like in the other capitalist and fascist countries, where democracy, as Lenin said, "remains narrow, limited, sham, hypocritical, paradise for the rich, trap and fraud for the exploited, for the poor", rules in Yugoslavia.

The publication of this very important work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion is a contribution of great value in defence of the immoral doctrine of Marxism-Leninism from the attacks of modern revisionists, for the further development and enrichment of the rich treasure of the working class and of all the oppressed and exploited in the world, it is a powerful weapon in the hands of our party, communists and working masses, of the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries in all the countries in their difficult, but glorious struggle for the triumph of the revolution, socialism and communism.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

AU171621Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A trade and payments protocol for 1979 was signed in Tirana between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the GDR. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega, and on the German side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Gerhard Nitzschke. The signing ceremony was attended by members of both delegations and also by (Siegfried Balun), charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR Embassy in Tirana.

BRIEFS

DURRES PORT CONSTRUCTION WORK--The port construction sector at the port of Durres has fulfilled its 10-month plan 104 percent. The project which the construction teams are working on is a mineral storage area with two wharfs (estaked) of 180 and 150 meters respectively, and a ferro-concrete storage area of 46,000 meters. Inspired by Enver Hoxha's recent election speech, the teams have pledged to complete the project by the end of this year. So far the first wharf and 75 meters of the second have been completed, as well as 22,000 square meters of the storage area. The work is carried out to the highest possible technical standards. Chromium ore is already being deposited on the first wharf. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW WARSAW PACT SESSION

AU211110Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has departed for the USSR, where it will participate in the conference of the Warsaw Pact member-countries Political Consultative Committee.

Other delegation members are Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee member and chief of Comrade Zhivkov's cabinet.

At Sofia airport the delegation was cordially seen off by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov; Grisha Filipov; Ivan Mikhaylov; Ognyan Doynov; Petur Takov; Tano Tsolov; Tsola Dragoycheva; Drazha Vulcheva; Krustyu Trichkov; Peko Takov; [name indistinct]; Georgi Atanasov; Petur Dyulgerov; Todor Bozhinov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Misho Mishev; Vladimir Bonev; [name indistinct]; Nacho Papazov; and BCP Central Committee department heads. Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

MACHINE BUILDING COOPERATION MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH USSR

AU202114Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Anatoliy Kostousov, USSR minister of machine tool and tool building industry. The meeting was attended by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building, and by Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria. At the meeting measures were discussed connected with the general plan on production sharing between Bulgaria and the USSR in the field of material production for the period up to 1990. Opportunities were discussed for the further expansion of production in [words indistinct].

About half an hour ago a memorandum was signed at the Ministry of Machine Building between the Ministers Anatoliy Kostousov and Toncho Chakurov. Todor Todorov, our reporter, reports on this event:

[Todorov--begin recording] For a week a Soviet delegation, headed by Minister Anatoliy Kostousov, has been visiting our country. Comrade Kostousov, during your visit, you have become acquainted with various machine building enterprises in Bulgaria. You have had meetings and talks with leaders of the machine building, electronics and electrotechnical industries, and you just signed a memorandum on the results of your delegation's visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. What are the trends of cooperation between our two countries in the machine building sector? [end recording]

[Kostousov--begin recording in Russian fading into translation] We are not beginning our cooperation just now. We have acquired rich experience in our joint work. We have agreed that in the future we will develop our cooperation and production sharing as well as specialization in the field of the production of automatic assembling lines, manipulators, [word indistinct] and many other questions. [end recording]

[Todorov--begin recording] We then interviewed Minister Toncho Chakurov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation: Comrade Chakurov, what will Bulgaria's contribution be in implementing the stipulations of the recently signed memorandum? [end recording]

[Chakurov--begin recording] First of all, I would like to express my great satisfaction with the meetings and talks we had during the visit of Anatoliy Ivanovich Kostousov to our country.

The memorandum, which we signed tonight, determines in a more concrete manner those commitments which the two countries and the two ministries of machine building have assumed in implementing those tasks which are set forth in the general plan. These are tasks connected with cooperation in the field of automatic lines, assembling machines, manipulators, [word indistinct], hydraulics, and other fields of the machine building industry in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU2019500Y Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Tirana, 20 Nov, BTA--A 1979 trade and payments protocol was signed on end of talks between foreign trade delegations of Bulgaria and Albania on November 8 through 14, 1978, in Tirana.

MLADENOV TO VISIT BELGIUM THIS NOVEMBER

AU2019510Y Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 20 Nov, BTA--Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov is to pay a formal visit to Belgium in late November at the invitation of Mr Henri Simonet, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium.

STANISHEV MEETS ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL

AU2019400Y Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 20 Nov, BTA--Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP met here-visiting member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party David (Sasha) Khennin.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the work performed by the [words indistinct]. The present stage and some topical issues of the international situation and of the world communist and workers' movement, were discussed.

The two parties to the talks expressed their complete unanimity on all of the discussed questions. Satisfaction was expressed with the current fraternal relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Israeli Communist Party and views exchanged on the chances of their further expansion and on deepening the ties of cooperation. The necessity of stepping up the struggle against anticommunism and against all kinds of anti-Soviet acts was revealed to be in the interests of strengthening international communist and workers' unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Concern was expressed over the mounting tension in the Middle East area, which is an immediate result of the subversive activity and the conspiracy of imperialism, the (?Israeli) Government, Zionism and the Arab reactionary forces, who still cling to the path of separatist settlement of the Middle East crisis to the detriment of the peoples' interests of the area. It was pointed out that the just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict lay only in all the concerned countries' making sustained and earnest efforts within the framework of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East.

BTA CORRESPONDENT DETAILS YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU201640 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 17 November 1978 on page 7 carries a 600-word article by BTA Belgrade correspondent Goran Gotev entitled "The SFRY: Basic Economic Trends for 1979." The article deals with the SFRY's national economic draft plan for 1979 which is presently being discussed by the SFRY parliament. Gotev says that the draft plan envisages a certain reduction in the capital investment rates which are supposed to increase by 7 percent less than envisaged in the 5-year plan.

According to Gotev the draft plan provides for reductions of imports in order to improve the deficit of the balance of payments. The BTA correspondent quotes NOVA MAKEDONIJA, stating that the "'increase of prices and inflation this year represent one of the major problems in implementing the tasks provided by the plan. It is now being evaluated that by the end of 1978 prices will be 15 percent higher than last year.'" The same opinion, according to Goran Gotev, is expressed by EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, which states that "'it is known, as early as today, that one of the main goals of the 1978 economic policy will not be implemented--namely the increase in prices and daily life expenditures will not be less than 1977 as was previously envisaged'".

According to Gotev, EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, in analyzing the cause of these increases, notes "the reason for the constant increase in prices is not only ineffective economic activities and inflation but also certain subjective factors. In this connection the fact is mentioned that a number of enterprises are planning to increase incomes and production means, not on the basis of higher effectiveness of industrial work, but solely on the basis of constant increase in the prices of their own goods."

Goran Gotev further dwells on Yugoslav shortcomings in the economic sector, as discussed by the Yugoslav media, without adding any personal comment. He says "the press is commenting on and even describing as 'unconstitutional' the increase in electric power prices during the winter period which amounted to 100 percent. There were even demands to sue the electric power supply organization."

Gotev also dwells on proposals to reduce Yugoslavia's debts with foreign countries by increasing exports . In this connection he quotes the Yugoslav media, stating that Yugoslavia's debts exceed $8 billion. However, the Belgrade correspondent adds that Yugoslav planners believe the economic situation can be improved by increasing labor productivity by 3 percent in 1979 and also by creating favorable prerequisites for a better implementation of the social production tasks, as well as by reducing unproductive expenditures.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SCORES CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY

AU202119Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Summary] The Bulgarian National Assembly standing committee discussed the fulfillment of the annual plan. Speakers who took the floor at the session pointed out that, in working out plans, considerable reserves have been discovered for obtaining better results than those envisaged in the general plan. The minister of construction and building materials read a report on the implementation of the national housing construction program. It was pointed out that the construction activities this year are considerably lagging behind in various okrugs. At the same time the fulfillment of the housing plan within the schedule and even ahead of schedule in Blagoevgrad, Vidin, Pazardzhik, Silistra and other okrugs shows that the problem lies primarily in the lack of organization of building organizations and in insufficient control.

Sharp criticism was voiced by the National Assembly deputies who took the floor against the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials and against the okrug people's councils for the serious shortcomings which were allowed to occur in the implementation of the housing construction projects. Recommendations were voiced for the improvement of the organization of design organizations as well as the work of all departments engaged in solving this problem.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS GUINEAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU201955Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Report on greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the 11th National Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea, read by Chudomir Aleksandrov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, on 20 November 1978 in Conakry]

[Text] Conakry, 20 Nov, BTA--Today, Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, candidate-member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, read a message of greetings to the 11th National Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea on behalf of the BCP CC and personally on behalf of the first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The message points to the friendly relations and the combat solidarity that bind the Democratic Party of Guinea and the Bulgarian Communist Party, to the ties of fruitful cooperation between the two countries, the Bulgarian and Guinean peoples' common striving for peace and freedom and their staunch determination to build the unity of all progressive forces for a struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Further on the message reads: "We, your friends, are [words indistinct] see the achievements you have scored in building up a new life. These achievements of yours have come as a result of Guinean workers' active and conscious participation in the country's socio-economic life, they are the result of years of organizational work done by the Democratic Party of Guinea, headed by the prominent African political and state figure Mr Sekou Toure, the recognized leader of the Guinean people. Your successes constitute an integral part of African peoples' remarkable achievements. On the road to freedom, independence, social and economic progress, who are inspired in their struggle by the Soviet example, by the example set by the large family of the socialist countries, which have been building real socialism together for many years now." [sentence as received]

It is said in the message of greetings that the recent African tour of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman, was an eloquent manifestation of the combat solidarity, of the friendship and cooperation of socialist Bulgaria with independent, with fighting Africa. Bulgaria's unreserved support for the constructive Soviet proposals on disarmament, was expressed, on which as Mr Todor Zhivkov has recently said "depend the future acquisitions of our peoples, of the peoples fighting for national and social liberation, on which peace, progress and the fate of the entire mankind depend." It is emphasized in the message of greetings that unfailing and comprehensive support for the oppressed peoples' just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid stands as an unshakable principle of the foreign policy as conducted by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Government.

BCP CC CONGRATULATES NETHERLANDS COMMUNIST PARTY

AU201952Y Sofia BTA in English 1851 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 20 Nov, BTA--The Central Committee of Bulgarian Communist Party has sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Holland on the 60th anniversary of the Dutch Communist Party.

The telegram gives high appraisal to the work of Dutch communists in defending workers' vital interests and to their consistently carried out struggle for democratic rights and liberties, for safeguarding peace in Europe and the world.

Conviction is expressed that the fraternal ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Dutch Communist Party will keep on developing and strengthening in the best interests of the Bulgarian and Dutch people, in the name of international communist and workers' unity, in the interests of peace and socialism.

DULBOKOV GREETS MADAGASCAR INDEPENDENCE PARTY CONGRESS

AU201426Y Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Antananarivo, 20 Nov, BTA--Mr Sava Dulbokov, member of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, delivered a message of greetings to the extraordinary congress of the Parti du Congres de L'independance de Madagascar (PCIM), on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and personally on behalf of its first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

"The Bulgarian communists highly appreciate the contribution of the party to strengthening the unity of African peoples in the struggle against imperialism, for doing away the last remains of colonialism and racism, for curbing the international reaction's attempts at disuniting the progressive forces on the continent and at obstructing the development and expansion of the ties of fruitful cooperation between the socialist community countries and the independent African states" reads the message of greetings.

It is further noticed in the message that relations of friendship and combat solidarity have been established between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the PCIM. It is also said that the Bulgarian communists will keep on working for the promotion and strengthening of the links of cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Parti du Congres de L'independence de Madagascar.

The message of greetings devotes special space and attention to the attitude of our party and state to the progressive African parties, to the African national-liberation movements, to the independent African states and first of all to the socialist-oriented states, one of which is the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

It is further said in the message that the People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the peoples of the southern part of Africa in their struggle against racism and apartheid, their struggle for self-determination, genuine national independence and social progress. The solidarity of the Bulgarian workers is being expressed with the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their lawful representatives--the People's Southwest African Organization and the Patriotic Front of the people of Zimbabwe. The BCP's positive attitude to the idea of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace is being expressed as was also the view that imperialism's military bases in this region represent a redoubtable menace to peace and international security and should therefore be closed down.

BRIEFS

SOVIET LECTURERS ARRIVE--In fulfillment of the agreement on ideological cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, a group of CPSU Central Committee lecturers have arrived at Sofia airport. They will give lectures in Bulgaria on topical problems of the CPSU domestic and foreign policy. In this group are included the cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and participant in the Soyuz-6 flight as well as in the joint Soyuz (?11)-Apollo; Prof (?Markov), phD and editor in chief of the Journal SOCIALIST COMPETITION, and others. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU]

U.S. SENATORS MEET FEDERAL ASSEMBLY'S INDRA, DEPART

LD201426Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today a group of U.S. senators headed by Senator Claiborne Pell. During their discussion both sides exchanged views on the problems concerning relations between Czechoslovakia and the United States. The group of U.S. senators today left Prague for Bucharest. At Ruzyne Airport, they were seen off by Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, and by representatives of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

HUSAK, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR MOSCOW WARSAW PACT MEETING

ID211030Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has left for Moscow to attend a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The delegation also includes Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, the delegation was seen off by Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kampny and Josef Korcak, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; and other representatives of our political and public life. Also present was Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Delegation Arrives in Moscow

LD211040Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, arrived in Moscow today to attend a meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The delegation also includes Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was welcomed by Mikhail Suslov and Yuriy Andropov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ziya Nuriyev and Boris Bugayev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; and Oleg Rakhmanin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. Also present was Cestmir Lovetinskiy, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union.

JOZEF LENART RECEIVES PZPR'S EDWARD GIEREK

LD201824Y Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Piestany, West Slovakia, 20 Nov, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Jozef Lenart held a friendly meeting here today with First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Edward Gierek, currently in Czechoslovakia for medical treatment. In a comradely discussion they briefed one another on the implementation of the tasks laid down by the latest Congresses of their fraternal parties. They spoke about the further development of cooperation and all-round relations between the two countries and about some topical problems of the international workers and communist movement.

INDRA RECEIVES POLISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHAIRMAN

LD202038Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received Tadeusz Mlynczak, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of State and chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Poland. The friendly discussions centered on further development of fraternal Czechoslovak-Polish relations.

HAVLIN, POLEDNIK RECEIVE STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES

LD201546Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received representatives of youth and student organizations from the countries of the socialist community and the international union of students. During a friendly conversation, the significance of meetings of students from the socialist countries for the strengthening of friendship, cooperation and the unity of youth and student organizations of the fraternal countries was stressed. Attention was also paid to the experience of and participation by university students in the building of a socialist society, and to the development of their political and social activity. The representatives of youth and student organizations are taking part in the second meeting of students from the socialist countries in Prague.

CPCZ GREETS GUINEA'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS

AU201045Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent the following greetings telegram to the delegates of the ninth congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea, which is being held 17-21 November 1978:

Dear Comrades, the CPCZ Central Committee is sending cordial comradely greetings to the delegates of the Ninth Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea, and wishes them much success in their work. In the years of building progressive Guinea, your party, the leading force of the Guinean revolution, has won the respect and support of its people. It participates with dignity in the strengthening of the independence and socialist orientation of the Republic of Guinea, and in the liberation of the African Continent from colonialism and racism.

The working people of Czechoslovakia support the struggle of the Democratic Party of Guinea against imperialist attempts to halt the progress in your country and throughout Africa by means of military aggression and neocolonialist economic blackmail.

We wish all the people of Guinea much success on their revolutionary path of a comprehensive development of society and systematically raising their standard of living. Long live the friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the Democratic Party of Guinea, and between the CSSR and the Republic of Guinea!

PRAGUE REPORTS RADIO CONTACTS WITH MAGION SATELLITE

LD202136Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1206 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The observatory of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science's geophysical institute at Panska Ves has made 25 radio contacts with the CSSR's Magion satellite and obtained a great deal of technological and scientific data. The Panska Ves observatory is also receiving information from the Intercosmos-18 satellite from which the Magion is constantly moving further away.

ILO CONDEMNS DISMISSALS OF CHARTER 77 SIGNATORIES

LD210853Y Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Isabelle Vichniac report: "Czechoslovakia: Dismissals for Political Motives Condemned by ILO]

[Text] Geneva--"The managers of the Vojenske Stavby (military construction) firm decided that it would be intolerable for Dr Karel Kostroun to continue working as a laborer building the Prague subway, or for philosopher Thomas Bruclik to continue as a night-watchman at the national gallery. Philosopher Milan Machovec is no longer in charge of the organs in St Anthony's Church, Prague.... Writer Karel Sidon can no longer earn his living as a tobacconist's store clerk, his contract stiuplated that he could be dismissed at any time without explanation."

"Your Participation in the Seditious Campaign..."

These are not extracts from an unpublished Kafka novel but from a communication by Jiri Hajek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the time of the Prague Spring, who was a spokesman for Charter 77. They appear in the appendix to a document which has been submitted to the ILO governing body, meeting at present in Geneva. These extracts were chosen at random from a list of dismissals for political motives decreed in contempt of convention No 111 on nondiscrimination in employment and profession, ratified by Czechoslovakia on 21 January 1975.

All these people and many others are at present jobless solely as a result of signing Charter 77. The ILO document also contains the texts of letters of dismissal. Thus we read in one of them, addressed to Engineer Hromakdo and signed by Mr Jahoda, manager of the firm Pravska Stavebni Obnova: "Object: immediate dismissal. This decision, which comes into force immediately, was taken for the following reasons: You are a signatory of the pamphlet hostile to our socialist state, the so-called Charter 77. During your working hours you distributed this pamphlet among our firm's employees, thus provoking a conflict as a result of which they asked you to leave your place of work...."

In the letter addressed to librarian Ladislav Dvorak, national library director Mr Kuzelec states: "Your participation in the slanderous and seditious campaign known as Charter 77...constitutes a violation of your duties.... Keeping you in our institution would mean undermining the hardworking atmosphere among our work team. Your behavior constitutes a criminal act against the republic...." The ILO document also contains a number of protests against avoidance of contract, as well as reports and verdicts collected by the ICFTU. The ILO governing body, composed of representatives of governments, employers and workers, decided that such dismissals constitute a violation of the social labor conventions forbidding any discrimination in employment. In reply to a request for details sent by the ILO, the Prague government pointed out that all these dismissals were in accordance with current penal law. This viewpoint did not satisfy the ILO: It voted by 38 to 4 with 9 abstentions to publish the document.

CPSL DAILY SCORES ATTEMPTS TO REVISE EXPULSION OF GERMANS

AU172000Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Article by J. Anger and J. Dvoran: "A Minority That Entrusted Its Fate to the Reaction; The Sudeten German 'Right to Their Homeland' and Historical Truth"]

[Excerpts] The German minority actively participated in realizing the plans of Hitler's regime and in launching and conducting a terrible world war, and many plans and programs concerning the German colonization of "Czech and Slovak space," deportation of Czechs and Slovaks to the East, and physical liquidation of both our nations originated from among its ranks.

Decision of the Potsdam Conference of Great Powers

It is precisely on the basis of these concrete historical facts that we must evaluate the postwar solution of the problem of the German minority in Czechoslovakia, which was in full accord with the decision of the Potsdam Conference of great powers of the antifascist coalition. In Potsdam, the highest representatives of the Soviet Union, United States and Great Britain,"...after examining the issue in all its aspects acknowledge that the German population that is left in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, or its part, must be moved to Germany." Each effort to revise this unanimous decision of the great powers is an attempt to change the results of the world war and threatens the integrity and existence in general of Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries, as well as the program of easing tension in international relations. Each such attempt is, in its essence, profoundly reactionary and directed against peace, and principally unacceptable to the progressive and democratic forces in Europe and throughout the world.

The Sudeten German "Landsmannschaft" welcomed, without concealing its joy, the critical development in the Czechoslovak society in theyears 1968-69--a development that led to the destruction of basic socialist values and threatened to wrench Czechoslovakia from the socialist camp--because it bolstered their revanchist plans and created certain conditions for the realization of their "right to the homeland" program. The international assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and the installation of the new party leadership led by Comrade Gustav Husak, however, foiled these plans and relegated them to the sphere of pious hopes. We should not, however, forget this lesson from the critical years 1968-69 because the alliance between the "revivalists of socialism" and the Sudeten German revanchism is even more real today than in the recent past. This was also fully confirmed by the meeting between the so-called socialist emigration (Pelikan, Mlynar and so forth) and the clerical emigration in Frankfurt, about which our paper informed you on 26 July 1978.

BRATISLAVA SEMINAR HELD ON ANTICOMMUNIST DIVERSION

AU171230Y Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 15 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[(ER)-signed report: "To Resist Diversion of Anticommunism"]

[Text] "THE GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF BRATISLAVA ON THE WESTERN BORDER OF THE SOCIALIST WORLD EXTRAORDINARILY INCREASES THE DEMANDS ON THE EFFICIENCY AND OFFENSIVENESS OF THE CITY PARTY ORGANIZATION'S IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST VARIOUS ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGNS AND AGAINST BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY, THE INFLUENCES OF WHICH WORK THEIR WAY TO BRATISLAVA THROUGH VARIOUS CHANNELS, ESPECIALLY THROUGH VIENNESE TELEVISION AND RADIO."

These are words from the report adopted at this year's CPSL Bratislava City conference. They were quoted by Frantisek Paller, secretary of the CPSL city committee, in the opening address at today's all-city seminar devoted to the topical questions of the ideological struggle against anticommunism.

The main speech to the activ, which consists of more than 400 members, was delivered by Professor Doctor of Philosophy Milan Matous, candidate of sciences, deputy chairman of the institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPCZ Central Committee. The complementing lectures devoted to the topics "Anticommunism and the Petty Bourgeoisie" (delivered by Dr Otakar Mosner, lecturer of the CPSL Central Committee), "Anticommunism and Youth" (Lieutenant Colonel Ignac Holub, lecturer of the CPSL city committee) and "Ideological and Strategic-Tactical Aspects of China's Policy" (Dr Ivan Durciansky, lecturer of the CPSL Central Committee) are also of interest. Jaromir Spousta, chairman of the house of political education, told us that the purpose of the seminar is to equip the lecturers with the most important information and findings in this sphere and thus contribute to the intensification of our struggle against the hostile ideology.

BRATISLAVA DAILY REFLECTS ON YOUTH DELINQUENCY IN SOCIALISM

AU171551 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak on 15 November on p 3 carries a 1,300-word article by Miro Jaslovsky, entitled "Too Many Question Marks" which deals with the criminal record of a gang of university students specializing in household burglaries. The four students are said to have begun their criminal activities in 1973 and to have committed up to three burglaries a day before being arrested this year. In the final passages of the article, the author draws a general conclusion from the case and reflects on the phenomenon of criminality in the socialist society: "Are they people who were contaminated with the bourgeois way of life? Certainly not. They are young, from 22 to 24 years of age, and know capitalism just from hearsay. They are a product of our time. How is it possible that in a society with such beautiful ideals young people get into such a moral crisis?... Let us be honest and admit that far too many of our young people somehow lose their interest in public matters, do not engage themselves and look sideways to the West. Let us be honest and ponder whether the forms of our work with youth are adequate, whether we succeed in making the beautiful ideas of socialism and communism attractive, and whether our struggle against hostile ideologies is sufficiently effective? Do we not use hackneyed and dry phrases where we should apply concrete evidence.... Does not the young generation see too much hypocrisy, petty bourgeois attitudes, indifference, egotism, careerism and greed among the grownups.... Do we not command our children to be decent and fail to be decent ourselves?"

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU TO VISIT AT END OF NOVEMBER

LD201836Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, will pay a friendship visit to the GDR at the end of November in response to an invitation by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED CC and GDR State Council chairman.

TISCH, TU DELEGATION BEGIN TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD202158Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Official talks began in Moscow on Monday between delegations of the GDR Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB) and the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU). The GDR delegation, which is paying a friendship visit to the USSR, is led by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee. The Soviet delegation is led by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU. The talks concern the conclusion of a new agreement on further development of cooperation between the two countries' trade union organizations. After the FDGB delegation had visited a special display at the Moscow industrial exhibition in the afternoon, one part of the delegation led by Harry Tisch went on to Kiev, while the other part traveled to Leningrad.

AXEN RECEIVES SOUTH AFRICAN ANC PRESIDENT OLIVER TAMBO

LD202054Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, received Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, for a talk on Monday.

Oliver Tambo thanked the party leaders, the government and the people of the GDR for their international solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. He underlined that the oppressed peoples in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia were able to achieve their successes thanks to the purposeful and constant support of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community and of the progressive states and forces of Africa and the world.

Hermann Axen paid tribute to the heroic struggle of the patriots of South Africa against imperialism, colonialism and every form of racism as a great contribution in the worldwide conflict with imperialism. He assured his guest that the GDR would continue to stand firmly at the side of the peoples of southern Africa in their just struggle.

SED'S JAROWINSKY GREETS GUINEA PARTY CONGRESS

LD210017Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2025 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Conakry--In view of the massive preparations by the South African racists for aggression against Angola, the delegates and foreign guests at the 11th party congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG) in Conakry have given assurances of their militant solidarity with the Angolan people.

Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed to the more than 1,000 delegates on Monday the fraternal militant greetings of the communists of the GDR. In his greetings address, Werner Jarowinsky underlined that close friendly relations have been developing between the SED and the PDG and between the two states for over 2 decades. He praised the determined struggle of the PDG against imperialist oppression and neocolonialism, and its firm denunciation of racism. With its support for the national liberation movement, the PDG is making an important contribution to social progress in the world. The elimination of the last centers of colonialism and racism on African soil has become the task of the day. But the imperialist forces do not want to come to terms with this. "They want to continue the exploitation of the African peoples and the plundering of the natural riches of the continent in a neocolonialist way."

The SED and the GDR stand alongside the forces that defend the cause of national independence, social progress and democracy, emphasized Jarowinsky. "We resolutely oppose the military and political intervention of imperialism in the internal affairs of independent African states and the violation of their sovereignty and territorial integrity." He continued: "The GDR supports with all determination and with effective assistance the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa who are fighting for their freedom, and renders active solidarity aid to the peoples who have achieved national liberation and are struggling to consolidate their independence, and to the liberation movements."

WATER RESOURCE, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD172358Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The GDR and Poland are to strengthen their cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection and water resources. A joint protocol to this effect was signed by the relevant ministers of the two countries, Hans Reichelt and Maria Milczarek, at the end of their talks in Berlin. The main concern is research and development into the economically efficient use or harmless disposal of industrial waste, as well as further cooperation in the development of technical equipment, especially for the treatment of sewage and drinking water.

In the course of her visit to the GDR Maria Milczarek was received by Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He noted the significance of continuous cooperation between the GDR and Poland in the sphere of environmental protection for developing the living conditions of the working people in the two countries, and for the efficient use of natural resources.

RADIO COMMENTARY VIEWS NATO CARIBBEAN MANEUVERS

DW201523Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1218 GMT 20 Nov 78 DW

[Text] In the past few days, leading NATO states have created a threatening situation off the Cuban coasts in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, thereby once again trying to encumber the Soviet-American relationship. Knut Henssler gives details in the following commentary:

The script for this latest provocation--an action which can hardly be described otherwise--has been written centrally, meaning in fact in NATO's planning staff, and the direction of the course of events is firmly in the grip of Washington.

The manner in which the action is being conducted is well known, for it reminds one of similar cases in the most recent past. First, an article, placed conspicuously, appeared in the Washington POST alleging that Soviet planes of the Mig-23 type had made their appearance in Cuba, and that this was in violation of the Soviet-American agreement of 1962. Shortly afterwards, the Soviet Union itself, in a commentary by its party organ, PRAVDA, responded to the publication, saying, among other things, that such allegations were groundless and therefore provocative, for the planes in Cuba are of the same type which were and are present, as they have been and remain indispensible for protecting the legitimate interests of this sovereign state. In this respect, there are no questions at all concerning the Soviet-American agreement of 1962, and such questions also cannot arise because the USSR now, as before, firmly fulfills its part of the agreement, expecting the United States to do so, too. This was the statement made by the Soviet Union.

But neither NATO nor the Pentagon took notice of this unequivocal elucidation. They gave the green light for the second act of the macabre spectacle. U.S. espionage planes overflew the Cuban island and the (Guld-EX79) maneuver started by sea and air. This is the biggest war game ever held in the area since 1962, with more than 20,000 men, 300 aircraft, 36 warships and two atomic submarines from the United States; and one cruiser, six destroyers and one atomic submarine from Britain taking part. To say it in one sentence--and this assessment is even shared by papers in the United States--it is the most massive concentration of warships off the coast of the socialist island. All told, this is intensified psychological warfare of the United States against Cuba; hence, another anti-Cuba hysteria, reminding us of the times of cold war.

But in this connection, dear listeners, there is yet another aspect, which surely cannot be separated from the first one. We want to make a demonstration to the Soviet Union, who is the master of our own backyard, it was said in the Pentagon; and the fact that the thesis of an alleged Soviet threat is taken up once again as a kind of justification for these maneuvers clearly shows what the main thrust is aimed at. For what certainly matters is to unleash a new wave of suspicion and distrust with regard to the Soviet Union at a time when the SALT negotiations have entered a decisive stage. During these talks, a number of difficulties have been removed and prospects are not so bad to eliminate the still existing differences, so as to conclude another SALT agreement. On the part of the USSR, there exists the political volition in this respect. This, however, has increasingly called up the opponents of military detente. This is why they are now making every effort to conjure up new tensions in the world, as the latest events around Cuba are proving.

BRIEFS

LEIPZIG CIVIL DEFENSE CONFERENCE--On 11 November, a conference was held in Leipzig attended by more than 150 leaders and members of civil defense organizations from six combines. Werner Frohburg, GDR deputy minister of machine tools and processing machinery building, stressed to the civil defense unit members their great responsibility for the safe protection of life and of the working peoples' achievements. Lt Gen Fritz Peter, head of the GDR civil defense, stressed in his concluding speech that in the 20 years of its existence the GDR civil defense has at all times fulfilled the tasks assigned to it. Experience has shown, he said, that the best results were achieved where the complicated tasks were solved under the responsibility of the competent state leaders, and where a thorough ideopolitical preparation as well as comprehensive specific training were provided. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 78 p 2 AU]

KAPITONOV ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN MOSCOW

ID210951Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Nov 78 ID

[Excerpt] A festive session has been held in Moscow to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the MSZMP. Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present among those presiding.

SFRY ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES, TALKS WITH APRO

AU201942Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Yugoslav Assembly led by its President Dragoslav Markovic arrived on a 5-day visit to this neighboring and friendly country today at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. At the Budapest railroad station, the delegation was welcomed by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, Janos Peter, vice president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and by other high-ranking personalities. Here is a report from Budapest by Miloje Gavrilovic:

The official talks between a delegation of the Yugoslav assembly led by its President Dragoslav Markovic and its Hungarian hosts have just concluded in the Budapest parliament building. It was stressed that these talks were the continuation of the fruitful and effective cooperation between the two countries and that the past meetings between President Tito and MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar had given a strong impetus to this cooperation, and the same applies for numerous meetings between representatives of the political, economic and cultural life of Yugoslavia and neighboring Hungary.

At today's meeting at the parliament building in Budapest, information was exchanged on the domestic political situation of the two countries with reference to the foreign policy of the two governments. The activities of the two assemblies and our delegate system, as well as topical questions pertaining to bilateral relations were also discussed.

This morning, our delegation laid a wreath from the Yugoslav Assembly on the grave of Hungarian heroes in Budapest. Tonight, Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, will give a dinner in honor of the delegation at which, as is expected, toasts will be exchanged.

NEPSZABADSAG PUBLISHES DECLARATION ON KADAR VISIT TO FRANCE

AU201450Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Nov 78 p 3 AU

["Hungarian-French declaration" on the 15-17 November official visit to France by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary and Presidential Council member]

[Text] At the invitation of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the Republic of France, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official visit to France between 15 and 17 November 1978.

During the visit Janos Kadar conducted talks with Valery Giscard d'Estaing on topical international issues and the development of cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and France. Janos Kadar also exchanged views with Raymond Barre, prime minister of the Republic of France.

Simultaneously, talks were conducted between Ministers of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja and Louis Guiringaud, and Ministers of Foreign Trade Jozsef Biro and Jean Francois Deniau. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere, consistent with Hungarian-French friendship and in a spirit of mutual respect.

The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the president of the Republic of France were in full agreement with regard to the fundamental objectives that the Hungarian People's Republic and France have set themselves in their international activity: Creating peace and security in the world and, to this end, developing interstate relations based on the principles laid down in the UN Charter, in an atmosphere of respect for each other and mutual understanding and trust.

Hungary and France highly appreciate the achievements that have come about in Europe through the process of detente and the development of cooperation among states. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council, and the president of the Republic of France noted that both countries have contributed to the favorable development of this process. Janos Kadar and Giscard d'Estaing reaffirmed that their countries adhere to detente, because they see in it a guarantee of lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world, as well as a guarantee of every country's right to independence and development. Continuing and intensifying this policy is the fundamental and constant goal of the international activity of the Hungarian People's Republic and France.

In this spirit, the two sides come out in favor of a direct dialog, based on equality among countries, observing their sovereignty and the international obligations they have assumed, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems and whether they belong to a system of alliance or not. Hungary and France regard as incompatible with detente and reject the use of force, the threat of force, intimidation and any form of intervention in domestic affairs. The sides declared that respecting all the principles--fundamental personal rights of freedom and the principles of interstate relations alike--laid down in the Helsinki Final Act has an important significance in good relations between states.

II. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council, and the president of the Republic of France conducted a profound exchange of views about the international situation. They devoted great attention to the European situation. They emphasized that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has contributed considerably to creating an atmosphere fostering the development of relations among the participating countries. They were in agreement in stressing that the process initiated by the Helsinki conference must be intensified, partly by a strict observation of the principles voluntarily agreed on by the 35 countries' representatives, and partly by a consistent implementation of all the recommendations of the Final Act. They expressed the hope that there will be progress on this path, and the Madrid meeting scheduled for 1980 will be an important juncture of the strengthening of European security and cooperation. Primarily through appropriate consultations, the Hungarian People's Republic and France will cooperate to the end that the Madrid meeting will be successful and will contribute to the intensification of the detente process.

The sides are profoundly concerned by the accumulation of weapons in the world. They adopted a position in favor of a genuine, universal and total disarmament implemented under effective international control, including both conventional and nuclear armament, taking into consideration all countries' equal right to their own security. They hope that the international efforts being made for disarmament will lead to specific results as soon as possible. They hope that a new agreement will come about between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, which would constitute progress on the path of disarmament.

The sides paid tribute to the results of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, and exchanged views on the French proposal on convening a European disarmament conference and a world disarmament conference.

The sides discussed the Middle East situation. Taking the latest developments into consideration, they reaffirmed their view that creating a just and lasting peace in the area requires a comprehensive settlement with the participation of all the parties concerned, including representatives of the Palestinian people. This settlement must be based on the evacuation of all the territories occupied by Israel, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the recognition of the fact that all the countries of the area--thus, also Israel--have the right of peaceful existence within secure, recognized and guaranteed borders. Regarding the situation in Lebanon, the two sides noted that a settlement of the crisis can only be based on respecting the country's homogeneity, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

The sides exchanged views on the situation in Africa. In the spirit of the policy of detente, they emphasize the need for the continent's countries and peoples to be able to live in peace, without outside interference, and shape their development according to their own will. They came out in favor of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe attaining their independence as soon as possible, and they condemned the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa.

The sides agreed that international economic relations must be changed. They regard as necessary the development of an economic order based on the interests and equality of all countries that fosters a balanced and mutual development of economic relations among countries, an order enabling the developing countries to resolve their problems and obtain a fairer share of the achievements of international economic activity. They confirmed their resolve to conduct a constructive dialog on this, to strive to expand international economic cooperation and make efforts to contribute to accelerating the economic growth of the developing countries.

III. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council and the president of the Republic of France are guided by the determination to speed up the development of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and France in every area. They expressed the hope that the present meeting will impart an impetus to their cooperation.

They established with satisfaction that the meetings that took place between the two countries' leaders in recent years have already exercised a favorable impact on the development of bilateral relations and fostered a better understanding of each other's positions regarding the international situation.

They underscored the importance of deepening the Hungarian-French political dialog. They agreed to continue the exchange of views on every level--including the highest level--on all topics of mutual interest to the two countries, with a particular view to issues concerning Europe, detente, the strengthening of European security and the process of the development of cooperation.

Janos Kadar and Giscard d'Estaing stressed that economic cooperation between the two countries is an essential factor in the development of Hungarian-French relations. They resolved to impart an additional impetus to this: They will intensively analyze the results attained and the means for strengthening cooperation and extending it to additional areas.

They established with satisfaction that the value of trade turnover has doubled in 5 years. However, this still lags behind the level of our countries' economic potential. They reaffirmed their intention to create optimal prerequisites for further progress and a better balance.

The two sides underscored the great significance of the development of cooperative industrial ventures. They acknowledged with pleasure the results that have been attained, particularly in the areas of computer technology, the chemical industry and the machine industry. They resolved to intensify cooperation in these industrial branches and to extend it to other branches as well, for instance, electronics, the production of machine tools, the vehicle industry, the production of agricultural machinery, the energy industry, the aluminum industry, mining, the food industry and the building industry.

To deepen Hungarian-French economic relations the two ministers of foreign trade concluded an agreement on the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Hungary and France.

Among other things, the agreement designates industrial branches where a specific possibility for cooperation already exists.

The sides continue to support the development of technical-scientific cooperation. To foster the expansion of economic relations, the sides support relations between the two countries' planning institutes. They will encourage direct contacts between businessmen and trade and industrial enterprises, institutes and organizations and their joint action in third markets. They support the expansion of cooperation between as many enterprises as possible, including between small and medium enterprises and cooperatives. To this end they regard as desirable an intensification of the mixed committee for economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

They established that cultural, scientific and technical cooperation and exchanges are developing in conformity with the approved programs. They attach great importance to the mutual dissemination of each other's culture and scientific achievements. They pressed for an expansion of the exchange of technical and technological information and welcomed the agreement that envisages the opening of a center disseminating Hungarian technical information in Paris. They resolved to encourage the teaching of the Hungarian language in France and the French language in Hungary.

They will speed up the elaboration of civil, family and criminal law assistance agreements.

The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council and the president of the Republic of France confirmed that they attach great significance to strengthening respect and friendly sentiments between the Hungarian and the French people, and to expanding the mutual acquaintance of each other and contacts between citizens. To this end they regard as necessary a development of tourism and the examining of possible measures for furthering this.

The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council and the president of the Republic of France stated that they are satisfied with the results of their talks. They expressed the conviction that their meeting contributes to the cause of friendship and cooperation between Hungary and France and to the progress of detente.

Janos Kadar confirmed the invitation to Valery Giscard d'Estaing to visit Hungary. The president of the Republic of France reaffirmed that he accepts the invitation with pleasure and intends to avail himself of it in the near future.

Paris, 17 November 1978, [Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the republic of France

SZEKER RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH SLOVENE REPRESENTATIVES

LD181[illegible]Y Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 18 Nov, MTI--Following an invitation from Anton Vratusa, head of the government of the Slovenian Socialist Republic, Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, paid a friendly visit to Yugoslavia between November 15 and 17.

The deputy prime minister was received also by Sergej Krajger, president of the Presidium of the Slovenian Socialist Republic.

At the talks with the head of the Slovenian Government the sides informed each other of the achievements of the two countries' socialist building work, and reviewed the state of Hungarian-Yugoslav, and within that, of Hungarian-Slovenian relations. They established that the cooperation of the two neighbouring socialist countries is developing smoothly and fruitfully in every field.

The negotiating parties emphasized the role of the Hungarian national minorities in Yugoslavia, and of the Slovenians, Croatians and Serbs living in Hungary who provide a link in the two countries' relations. They affirmed their readiness for collaboration to satisfy the cultural, educational and other specific requirements of the national minorities.

The sides evaluated favourably the development so far of the bilateral economic ties. They established that there are still unexploited possibilities for the development of cooperation especially in the fields of electrotechnics, telecommunications, paper, building, and electric industries, and in transports in the framework of long-range cooperation and specialization agreements. They also agreed that in order to realize the above goal, the affected enterprises of the two countries must be encouraged to establish direct contacts.

Gyula Szeker and Anto Vratusa evaluated positively the Hungarian-Yugoslav, and within that, the Hungarian-Slovenian scientific and cultural cooperation, development of which is foreseen also in the Hungarian-Yugoslav interstate cultural work plan. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Gyula Szeker arrived back in Budapest late at night on Friday.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIAN TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

LD171208Y Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 17 Nov, MTI--Upon the completion of the Hungarian-Bulgarian technical-scientific cooperation talks, Lenard Pal, chairman of the Hungarian National Technical Development Committee, and Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Bulgarian Technical and Scientific Development State Committee, signed a protocol, and a working plan about the cooperation in 1978-1980 of the two committees, in Budapest, Hungary. They have decided to focus their efforts on the realization of some major research and development targets in the field of energetics and agriculture.

Nacho Papazov has also been received by Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Later on Thursday the Bulgarian delegation left Budapest.

KOREAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS 15-18 NOVEMBER

LD182359Y Budapest MTI in English 1138 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 18 Nov, MTI--Invited by CCTU, a Korean trade union delegation visited Hungary between November 15 and 18, 1978 under the leadership of Kim Pong-chu, president of the Korean United Trade Union Association.

The delegation carried on talks with representatives of the Hungarian trade unions, at which they informed each other of the political and economic situation in their countries, exchanged views of the trade union works in Korea and in Hungary, reviewed the timely issues of the international trade union movement, discussed the experiences of cooperation so far and the possibilities of further development. The talks took place in a frank, comradely atmosphere.

The Korean delegation met also with CCTU General Secretary Sandor Gaspar, and were received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC.

The trade union delegations of both countries deemed the negotiations useful and fruitful. They expressed their resolution to promote also in the future the relations of the two trade union centres. It is the firm conviction of the trade union movements of both countries that their cooperation serves well the causes of the two peoples' friendship, just as well as of the unity of the international trade union movement. The Korean trade union delegation left Budapest on Saturday.

CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN SLAVS NOTED

LD181736Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] The congress of the Democratic Federation of Southern Slavs in Hungary has assembled in Budapest. Two hundred delegates, representing Croatians, Serbians and Slovenes, living in 11 counties and the capital, are taking part in the meeting. Mihaly Mandics, general secretary, said in his report that fostering the mother tongue was especially important, as bilinguality contributes to development of minority living and creates a bridge between the peoples of Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Mandics, Sarlos Speak

LD182340Y Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 18 Nov, MTI--General Secretary Mihaly Mandics of the Democratic Federation of Southern Slavs made a contribution Saturday to the national board's report at the 8th congress of the organization in Budapest and told the meeting: In the revolutionary struggle that the Hungarian Party of Communists have conducted since their foundation 60 years ago, members of the southern Slav minorities in this country--Croats, Serbians, Slovenians--have taken their due shares. Many brought the sacrifice of their lives for the goals of revolution. Shoulder to shoulder with the Hungarian population did they fight against fascism for the people's power and so do they work today with the Hungarians to construct the socialist society. As citizens with full rights of this country they get the same share of material and intellectual goods as the Hungarians. It is with right satisfaction that they sum up the results achieved since the previous congress.

The inaugural session of the two-day congress--attended by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front National Council, Ferenc Molnar, secretary of state for culture and Maria Hanga, deputy minister for education--heard a report by the national board striking the balance of the last five years and giving an account of the position of southern Slavs in Hungary. In this country--it was stated--the minorities of Croats, Serbians and Slovenians are domiciled on the territories of 11 counties and in Budapest. In some places they are living intermingled with Germans, Slovaks or Romanians. There are many settlements where the majority of population is southern Slav and they all do their shares of active production. Most of them are still belonging to the peasantry but the number is increasing of those who have taken jobs with factories or enterprises. They are preserving and fostering the mother tongue and national culture within the minority environments and without. Graitifyingly in the last five years [they] have increased the number of kindergartens where children are trained in the minority language to prepare them for normal school. Today the Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian languages are taught in 66 general schools. More than 4000 minority children are attending these schools. In recent years more and more Hungarian young people are learning under scholarship awards in Yugoslavia, mainly as language, literature, history and ethnography (?studies). However, most of the graduates--the report emphasized--are working not where their educative performances would be most needed. Facilities in the cultural institutes--the report pointed out--are provided for the fostering of mother tongue culture. The southern Slav population is availing itself of these chances. Many of them, ranging from Pioneer children to the elderly have joined the amateur photographer movement. There are 40 folk dance groups and as many folk orchestras, 22 choirs, 2 play actors groups. Clubs have been recently opened at Siklos, Dunaujvaros, Szegedin Szent-Gotthard and Szentendre, readers and ethnographers collector camps were organized in countries Baranya, Basc-Kiskun and Pest. Mutual visits by Hungarian and Yugoslav culture ensembles promote the development of southern Slav culture in this country.

Following the report, Istvan Sarlos took the floor and conveyed greetings on behalf of the HSWP Central Committee to the congress. He emphasized: The national minority policy is an integral part of our social policy as a whole and must never be understood as a sort of charity. Habits and traditions have come about in the course of centuries as the nations preserved them. The fostering of such traditions does not lead to separation, since minority customs, culture and style of life make up one part of our own national culture. Important, he said, are the efforts of the federation, to insist on the learning of mother language.

In a letter to Janos Kadar and to the HSWP Central Committee, the congress expressed the desire to carry on contributing to the prosperity of the common fatherland, the Hungarian People's Republic, for constructing the highly developed socialism and strengthening the socialist national unity. The Sunday session will sum up the debate and elect the national board and officials of the federation.

Congress Ends

Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Nov. MTI--The 8th Congress of the Democratic Federation of Southern Slavs in Hungary ended in Budapest. The contributors noted with satisfaction the measures taken for developing the education of mother tongue.

They called for expanding the education in the mother language at kindergartens and teaching south-Slavic languages in counties where also national minority populations are living. It was declared that the education of national minority citizens had improved but, besides staging provisional events, like cultural tours, nationality days and festivals, more attention would have to be paid to standing forms of education, like clubs. Several speakers asked for a continued support by the federation and social organs for the research and collection of ethnographical and historical treasures. The delegates to the congress praised the federation's publishing activities as a result of which the first two volumes of the south-Slav ethnographic series have been issued and the third one is about to be issued. The first two books of the series Our Past are also published soon. Books on the folk music, dances and literature of south-Slavs in Hungary have also been issued. A book of children's poetry is to be published next year on the occasion of the international children's year.

Summing up the debate the federation's General Secretary Mihaly Mandics said: The 37 speakers and the 23 delegations who presented a report in writing all appreciated the possibilities for economic, cultural and social development and the activities carried on by the federation. The general secretary underlined that they could be facing the future with security and with the conviction that they were proceeding on the right path. The congress accepted the report and the draft resolution, agreed on modification of the statute and then it elected the 66-member national board and the officials. Mark Rusz will be the new president, Mihaly Mandics has been reelected general secretary and Gyorgy Gyurok secretary of the federation.

WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE MEETING IN MOSCOW PREVIEWED

LD201346Y Budapest MTI in English 1059 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

["Balance Before Moscow"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 20 Nov, MTI--Under the above headline a commentary by MTI's Moscow correspondent Miklos Pek has been issued in HETFOI HIREK on the approaching conference of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. The alliance of seven socialist countries, the commentary says, has always fought for achieving that the countries of different social systems proceed on the road leading to fruitful political, economic and cultural cooperation as well as to peace and collective security. This endeavour characterized also the positions taken at the latest, 1976 Bucharest session of the committee.

The member states are conscious that the most urgent and important tasks these days are to curb the armament race and disarmament--first of all nuclear disarmament--and for this reason they initiated the conclusion of an agreement not to be the first to use nuclear weapon against each other by the states signing the Helsinki Final Act. The participants of the 1978 conference repeatedly voiced willingness to liquidate simultaneously the military blocs and called upon the states to refrain from steps that could lead to setting up new, closed alliances and military-political federations, or to expanding the present ones. It is unfortunate that the Western states have responded so far to none of the initiatives. The significance of the documents passed at the meetings of the Political Consultative Committee is indicated by the fact that the 1969 Budapest appeal led to the holding of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. There is no doubt about it that the coming Moscow meeting contributes to the further strengthening of the unity of the socialist community's states, that is a trustworthy guarantee of peace, security as well as free and independent development of peoples, pointed out the correspondent.

TRYBUNA LUDU RUNS COMMUNIQUE ON JAROSZEWICZ'S JAPAN VISIT

AU201438Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Communique issued in Tokyo on the 15-19 November official visit to Japan by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz]

[Text] 1--Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to Japan with his wife and accompanying officials from 15 to 19 November 1978 at the invitation of the Japanese premier.

2--The chairman of the Council of Ministers and his wife were received by the emperor and empress of Japan on 17 November 1978.

3--The chairman of the Council of Ministers had official talks with Prime Minister of Japan Takeo Fukuda on 16 and 17 November.

The talks were held in a cordial, friendly and constructive atmosphere. The talks were attended on the Polish side by:

Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; Aleksander Kopec, minister of the machine engineering industry; Henryk Konopacki, minister of the chemical industry; Eugeniusz Kulaga, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Stanislaw Dlugosz, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy; Wlodzimierz Janiurek, undersecretary of state of the Council of Ministers and press sopkesman for the government; Stefan Perkowicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic of Japan, Wieslaw Ilczuk, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Press, Radio and Television; and Ryszard Fijalkowski, departmental head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the Japanese side by:

Sunao Sonoda, minister of foreign affairs; Shintaro Abe, minister of state and head of the government Secretariat; Shinsuke Hori, Japanese ambassador in the Polish People's Republic; Yasushi Miyazawa, general director of the Department for Europe and Oceania in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Hisashi Owada, special advisor to the prime minister, and Nobuo Miyamoto, director of Department Two for Eastern Europe in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4--During the talks, the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the prime minister exchanged information on the economic and social development of their respective countries and had a useful exchange of views on the present state and prospects of relations between Poland and Japan and on international problems of mutual interest.

5--The chairman of the Council of Ministers and the prime minister noted with satisfaction that, regardless of their different social systems and geographical distance, relations between Poland and Japan are developing in various areas and that favorable conditions exist for further expanding and enriching these relations, especially in the economy, culture, science and technology.

6--The chairman of the Council of Ministers and the prime minister expressed their satisfaction with the continuous development of economic and trade relations between their two countries.

The two premiers also noted existing possibilities for further developing mutually advantageous cooperation in various areas of economic and trade relations, possibilities such as the expansion of Polish exports to Japan to reduce Poland's adverse balance of payments, cooperation in third markets and future cooperation in agriculture.

The two premiers expressed the hope that more favorable conditions would be created to enable the two countries to exploit these possibilities fully.

7--The chairman of the Council of Ministers and the prime minister expressed their satisfaction with the trade and navigation treaty signed during the visit between the Polish People's Republic and Japan and, hoping that the treaty is implemented at the earliest possible time, expressed their conviction that it will constitute an enduring basis for promoting long-term bilateral economic and trade relations. They also expressed the view that the joint commission provided for by the treaty will help expand bilateral cooperation in trade, industry, finances, science, technology and navigation.

The two premiers noted with satisfaction that it was possible to reach accord on the speediest conclusion of the agreement to prevent double taxation and expressed the conviction that such an agreement will facilitate development of bilateral economic and trade relations.

8--The chairman of the Council of Ministers and the prime minister welcomed with satisfaction the conclusion, during the visit of the chairman of the Council of Ministers in Japan, of an agreement on cooperation in the area of science and technology and expressed the conviction that this agreement will help expand bilateral cooperation in this area.

9--The chairman of the Council of Ministers and the prime minister agreed that favorable development of bilateral relations in civil aviation would be mutually advantageous for the two countries, expressing the hope that an air communications agreement would be signed as soon as possible and that air links would be established in keeping with the need for further expanding economic, cultural and scientific exchanges.

10--Stating that Poland and Japan possess their centuries-long cultural traditions and outstanding achievements in the progress of civilization, the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the prime minister expressed their conviction that favorable prospects exist for further expanding cultural exchanges.

In this connection, the two premiers welcomed with satisfaction the conclusion of the agreement on cultural cooperation. The agreement was concluded by an exchange of notes during the visit of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

11--During the talks, the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the prime minister expressed their governments' firm resolve to consistently strengthen peace and not to resort to force as a means of solving international disputes, while strictly observing the UN Charter principles.

They reaffirmed that relations among all states should be based on the principles contained in article two of the UN Charter.

They also expressed the conviction that all countries, regardless of their political systems, should actively participate in international efforts to solve important problems now facing the world.

12--The chairman of the Council of Ministers and the prime minister stressed the great importance of disarmament for preserving peace and strengthening international security. They welcomed with satisfaction the unceasing efforts aimed at disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament.

In this connection, they stressed that all nations should make every effort to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons and to cause the general acceptance of the nonproliferation accord. They reaffirmed their governments' determination to promote persevering efforts to achieve the ultimate goal of general and total disarmament, under strict and effective international control. [paragraph continues]

13. The chairman of the Council of Ministers and the prime minister stressed the important UN role in maintaining international peace and security and in promoting international cooperation. They also reaffirmed their joint resolve to contribute to strengthening the UN role, in keeping with the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

The two premiers expressed their readiness to promote cooperation between their governments in international organizations and conferences with regard to problems of mutual interest.

14--The two premiers had a frank and useful exchange of views on the international problems in Europe and Asia that are of mutual interest, thus deepening mutual understanding in this regard.

15--The chairman of the Council of Ministers and the prime minister stated that their talks will crucially help develop friendly relations between their two countries. The chairman of the Council of Ministers and the prime minister, expressing their satisfaction with the results of the visit, stressed the importance of expanding contacts at various levels between the two nations in all areas of activity for deepening of mutual understanding and cooperation and for international peace.

16--During the visit to Japan, the chairman of the Council of Ministers and his entourage paid visits to Hiroshima and Kyoto. The chairman of the Council of Ministers also had useful and constructive talks with leading representatives of Japan's industrial circles.

17--The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed his sincere gratitude for the cordial reception accorded him and his entourage by the Japanese Government and nation during the visit.

18--The chairman of the Council of Ministers invited the Japanese prime minister to pay an official visit to the Polish People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS BETWEEN PZPR, SPANISH CP NOTED

AU2014311 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[PAP report: "Communique on Talks Between Delegations of the PZPR and the PCE"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, a delegation of the PCE Central Committee visited Poland from 13-17 November. The delegation included Jose Sandoval, Executive Committee member, Central Committee secretary, chairman of the Central Committee Cultural Commission and director of the Marxist Studies Center; Jose Mesequer, Executive Committee member; and Julio Perez de la Fuenta Rima, Central Committee member.

The talks held at the Central Committee were attended by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary; Central Committee Secretaries Ryszard Frelek and Andrzej Werblan; Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the Central Committee Foreign Department; and Krzysztof Ostrowski, deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Department.

The PCE delegation toured Krakow and the Lenin steel plant and placed flowers at the V. Lenin monument. It also had meetings with scientists and creative workers. The Spanish communists toured the museum in the former Hitlerite concentration camp in Oswiecim and Brzezinka, paying homage to the victims of Hitlerite crimes.

In Warsaw, the delegation toured the Gen K. Swierczewski precision instruments plant and met with the directorate of the PZPR Central Committee institute of basic problems of Marxism-Leninism.

The PZPR and PCE delegations exchanged information on the situation in their own countries and on activities of their parties and exchanged views on current international problems.

THE DELEGATIONS EXPRESSED THE COMMON VIEW THAT THE MAIN DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF THE PRESENT EPOCH IS THE GROWTH OF THE FORCES FIGHTING FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS AND NATIONAL LIBERATION IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD AND THAT PEACE AND DETENTE ARE ACQUIRING CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

The two sides expressed their concern at imperialist attempts to intensify the arms race and to check the process of detente.

During the meeting, both sides stressed the traditional ties of affection and solidarity between the Polish and Spanish communists, which are of enduring value for the development of fraternal relations between the PZPR and the PCE and between the two countries' peoples.

The PCE delegation expressed its praise for the achievements and prospects of socialist construction in Poland, for the line adopted by the Seventh PZPR Congress and the second national party conference and for the program of creating a developed socialist society in Poland. The delegation also paid high tribute to the contribution made by the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the initiatives sponsored by the socialist states with a view to achieving progress in detente, strengthening security and expanding international cooperation.

The PZPR praises the role of the PCE and other democratic forces in the process of strengthening democracy in Spain and working out the draft constitution and pays tribute to the PCE's struggle in defense of the working people's interests.

The PZPR highly evaluated the assistance given by the Spanish democratic forces in the task of preparing and running the Madrid international conference of solidarity with the people of Chile.

The communique stressed that the PZPR and the PCE express their determined support for the continuation and intensification of the process of international detente.

THE TWO PARTIES STRESS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CSCE AND EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT THE MADRID MEETING IN 1980 WILL BE AN IMPORTANT STAGE IN THE COMPLETE AND INTEGRAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT AND IN CREATION OF THE CLIMATE OF TRUST, COOPERATION AND DETENTE ON OUR CONTINENT.

HALTING THE ARMS RACE, WHICH IS STILL BEING INTENSIFIED BY THE FORCES OF IMPERIALISM, AND SWITCHING OVER TO GENUINE DISARMAMENT ARE NOW OF OVERRIDING IMPORTANCE. THE TWO PARTIES ARE FIRMLY OPPOSED TO PRODUCTION OF THE NEUTRON BOMB AND ITS DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE.

During the talks, the two sides discussed problems of strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement in the spirit of the principles of internationalist solidarity.

The two parties are for developing bilateral and multilateral relations among communist and workers parties and take the view that frequent contacts make it possible to better study each party's situation and activity, to contribute in explaining differences of views and to strengthen fraternal cooperation and mutual solidarity. [paragraph continues]

The two parties stress the need for new initiatives to permit joint activity by the communist and workers parties, the socialist parties and other progressive forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and international cooperation. They reaffirm that the principles jointly approved by the 1976 Berlin conference of the communist and workers parties and the collective proposals worked out at this conference favor expanding cooperation among the fraternal parties. The two parties positively evaluate the development of mutual cooperation and express their conviction that invigoration of mutual contacts will favor friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and consolidation of the international communist and workers movement. The PCE delegation's visit took place in the atmosphere of frankness, openness and internationalist solidarity.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM PROCEEDINGS OF 17 NOVEMBER REPORTED

LD172350Y Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Nov, PAP--The Presidium of the Polish Government today assessed the development of farming cooperatives, pointing to remarkable results achieved in that field over the past few years and to a growth in the number of cooperatives. The production has risen, the cultivated land area has increased and been better utilized, and economic figures and the conditions of labour have improved. It was emphasized during the meeting that there is a need to further intensify measures aimed to improve the land management and an optimum utilization of fixed assets and materials, like agricultural machines, development of animals breeding and fodder base, perfecting of the economic-financial system and investment discipline. All those issues will be dealt with in an action programme to be adopted by farmers' cooperatives at their 7th congress. The Presidium has considered the government's report on bus transportation system and a programme aiming to improve the utilization of the vehicles and passenger service. The Presidium has also considered tasks the ministries and amalgamations have to undertake to improve the use of materials in 1979. Finally, the Presidium has approved the 1979 research programme of the main office of statistics [GUS].

DEFENSE MINISTER JARUZELSKI URGES IDEOEDUCATIONAL WORK

AU171535Y Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Nov 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, to women aktivists of the Military Families' Organization at the 15 November Warsaw meeting]

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski praised the present achievements of the Military Families' Organization, which had found and consolidated its position within the social life of the military community. The Military Families' Organization, he stressed, has worked out a lucid program and effective forms and methods of activity, which are constantly enriched by new initiatives. Speaking of the role and significance of the Military Families' Organization, the minister of national defense stressed its authority not only within the Polish Armed Forces, but also within the entire Polish women's movement.

Discussing the present international and domestic situation, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski strongly stressed the need for militant ideoeducational work, especially among young people, and for propagating the achievements and successes of People's Poland. The minister of defense extended cordial thanks to the women aktivists of the Military Families' Organization participating in the meeting and asked them to thank all other women aktivists for their militancy and dedication in social activities. He also wished them favorable and fruitful debates at the coming Sixth Congress of the Military Families' Organization.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING 20 NOV

AU201740Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee held a meeting today chaired by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The Executive Political Committee discussed and solved various questions concerning the fulfillment of the state plan and the country's socioeconomic development, and questions concerning the current domestic and international activities carried out by our party and state.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented a report on his friendship visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Comrade Josip Broz Tito. The Executive Political Committee fully endorsed and expressed great satisfaction with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit and its fruitful results--a new and remarkable point in the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialog, which makes an important contribution to developing the relations of close cooperation and neighborliness between the two countries and parties, in the interests of our peoples and the general cause of socialism, progress and peace. The lastingness of the fraternal Romanian-Yugoslav friendship, and the great consideration and appreciation shown by the Yugoslav peoples for the RCP secretary general and president of Romania were brilliantly and eloquently expressed in the fact that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was awarded the high Yugoslav order "Hero of Socialist Labor", as well as by the warm hospitality that greeted him throughout the visit.

The Executive Political Committee stressed with satisfaction that this recent meeting--the 18th--between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality, highlighted both sides' determination to expand and deepen the cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples, in full accordance with the targets and directions sanctioned in the joint declaration signed in September 1976 in Belgrade. New and important agreements were concluded, which will stimulate the manysided development of Romanian-Yugoslav relations even more, in a spirit of solidarity and mutual esteem, and on the basis of the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and mutual comradely assistance.

The Executive Political Committee expressed special appreciation for the fact that during their talks, the two sides decided to dynamically increase economic cooperation, especially by intensifying and diversifying production cooperation and specialization, through the joint building of new industrial projects, and finalizing cooperation ventures in third markets, particularly in developing countries. They expressed their resolution to capitalize more intensively on the advantages stemming from geographical proximity, and from the scientific and technical experience of the two countries, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the development programs established by the two parties, the socioeconomic progress of our countries, and the construction of the socialist society.

The Executive Political Committee expressed great appreciation for the common desire to strengthen the cooperation between the RCP and the LCY--a basic factor in the friendship and cooperation of the two countries--and frank and detailed exchanges of views between the two parties on the ways and experience of socialist construction, on the development of the communist, workers, progressive and democratic movements, and on the major aspects of international life and the struggle for detente, peace and progress in the world. The two sides also decided to expand contacts and cooperation between representatives of the two countries' parliaments, governments, mass and civic organizations, localities, enterprises and their citizens.

The Executive Political Committee emphasized the special importance of the talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito on the current international life, which revealed the fact that the two countries hold greatly identical viewpoints on the issues discussed. The Executive Political Committee appreciated with satisfaction the fact that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito reasserted our countries' and parties' determination to cooperate even more actively at the international level, and to contribute through joint actions and efforts to democratizing international life, and to asserting a new policy of detente and equal cooperation among nations, a policy of respect for the peoples' right to develop freely, without any foreign interference. The talks highlighted the special attention that Romania and Yugoslavia pay to achieving security in Europe, to fully implementing the provisions of the final document of Helsinki as a uniform whole, and to developing unrestricted cooperation among the European states.

The two presidents also pointed out that our countries, located in the Balkans, are making efforts to turn this area into an area governed by trust, relations of neighborliness and cooperation; this can also make an important contribution to strengthening security in Europe. Emphasizing the special importance of continuing and consolidating the progress of detente, and of developing broad international cooperation, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito expressed Romania's and Yugoslavia's determination to work to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic to bring about efficient and specific measures for general, and primarily nuclear disarmament; to abolish the policy of force and to solve conflicts only through peaceful, political means; to permit participation in international life by all states, regardless of their size or social system, especially by the small and medium-sized countries and the developing and nonalined countries, which make up most of mankind.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito reasserted the RCP's and the LCY's determination to contribute to strengthen the relations of cooperation and solidarity between the communist and workers parties, between all the detachments of the workers class, on the basis of equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, and each party's and movement's responsibility for their own workers class and people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Yugoslavia rallied all our people's enthusiastic support, our people highly appreciate the party secretary general's untiring work to increase Socialist Romania's role and prestige in the world, in behalf of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace. Unanimously endorsing the agreements and conclusions reached during the visit, the Executive Political Committee established measures to implement them, and to develop the manysided friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia even more intensively.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also presented a report on the state visit paid to our country between 8 and 11 November by Austrian Federal President Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. The Executive Political Committee expressed full satisfaction with the fruitful results of the summit Romanian-Austrian talks, recorded in the joint communique signed by the two presidents, which stresses Romania's and Austria's determination to expand and diversify their economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, and to cooperate ever more closely at both the bilateral level and in the international arena, for the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interests of the cause of security, peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The Executive Political Committee emphasized that the dialog between the two presidents, held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem, highlights the good relations established between our states and the feelings of friendship and consideration harbored by the two peoples for each other.

Great appreciation was expressed for the results obtained in the area of economic relations, as well as for the new agreements, which open up broad prospects for Romanian-Austrian cooperation in this field, and for the desire to finalize without delay the industrial and technical cooperation projects decided upon at the recent session of the joint governmental commission, and designed to double the volume of commercial exchanges in 1980 compared with 1975, and to expand cooperation among Romanian and Austrian firms and organizations in third markets.

The Executive Political Committee also emphasized the special importance of the views exchanged by the two presidents on current international issues; this exchange highlighted the accordance of their viewpoints on a great number of issues currently facing mankind. Of special importance are the two heads of states' views on the need to intensify efforts to engineer security and cooperation in Europe, to stimulate the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a uniform whole, including those aspects dealing with military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, without which there can be no question of peace on the continent. The Executive Political Committee expressed appreciation for the two countries' determination to work to settle interstate conflicts through peaceful means, through negotiations among the directly interested countries, without any foreign interference ; to eliminate the use or threat of force from international life; to achieve general, and primarily nuclear disarmament, and to establish a new world economic order, which would create the necessary conditions for equal cooperation among all countries and insure the more rapid development of backward countries and all mankind's technical and social progress.

Fully endorsing the activities carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of this visit, the Executive Political Committee stressed that the summit meeting and talks have raised the Romanian-Austrian relations of friendship and manysided cooperation to a higher level, for the benefit and in the interests of both countries and peoples, and that they have made a contribution to the cause of international detente and to the creation of a better and more just world. In connection with the results of the visit by the Austrian federal president, the Executive Political Committee established appropriate measures for the optimal implementation of the agreements and conventions concluded.

The Executive Political Committee also heard a report on the results of the visit paid to our country between 12 and 14 November by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, at the invitation of President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Manea Manescu. The Executive Political Committee expressed the view that this visit--a central point in the expansion of the friendly cooperation between Romania and Turkey--has confirmed yet again the two sides' determination to confer a new scope on the traditional relations of neighborliness and manysided cooperation between the two peoples, who live in the same geographical area and are inspired by feelings of friendship and mutual respect.

The Executive Political Committee expressed the view that a decisive role in the positive evolution of Romanian-Turkish relations is played by high level meetings, which have increased in frequency in recent years, and by the agreements concluded during the visit, which are designed to intensify the mutually advantageous cooperation in the coming years by capitalizing more intensively on the numerous possibilities offered by the two countries' economies. The joint communique issued at the end of the visit and the decisions reached envisage new Romanian-Turkish cooperation ventures in various important areas, and increased and more diversified exchanges in commercial and other fields.

The Executive Political Committee expressed the view that intensifying Romanian-Turkish relations will make an important contribution to establishing relations of neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans, which is an expression of the interests and basic aspirations of the peoples in this area, and an important element for security, cooperation and peace in Europe and in the world.

The Executive Political Committee emphasized with satisfaction the conclusions of the summit Romanian-Turkish dialog on the need to turn the Balkans into an area of peace and cooperation, and to settle the Cypriot problem through a resumption of negotiations between representatives of the Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot communities as soon as possible, with a veiw to arriving at a mutually acceptable, peaceful and lasting solution, in accordance with the interests of the two communities. The exhaustive exchange of views on international life highlighted the two countries' determination to work to bring about just solutions to mankind's complex problems, to generalize the principles of equality of rights and respect for each nation's independence in the world arena, to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, to achieve disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament, to firmly promote peaceful negotiations in solving interstate conflicts. The two sides also emphasized the numerous possibilities that exist to achieve even closer cooperation between Romania and Turkey in this connection.

The Executive Political Committee decided that the government, the ministries and the central institutions which are involved in developing Romanian-Turkish relations in numerous areas, should take appropriate measures to implement the decisions made on the occasion of the visit to Romania by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit.

U.S. SENATORS ARRIVE IN BUCHAREST, CONFER WITH GNA OFFICIALS

AU2020302Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov, AGERPRES--A delegation of U.S. senators led by Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat, the state of Rhode Island, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, arrived in Bucharest on November 20 for a visit to Romania.

The delegation includes Senator Henry Jackson, Democrat, the state of Washington, chairman of the Power and Natural Resources Committee; Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat, the state of South Carolina; Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican, the state of New York, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate; Senator Ted Stevens, Republican, the state of Alaska, deputy minority leader; Senator James A. McClure, Republican, the state of Idaho.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Virgil Teodorescu, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Iuliu Fejes, secretary of the Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation of the GNA, and by other officials. Present were Rudolph Aggrey, ambassador of the U.S.A. in Bucharest, and members of his embassy.

The same day, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, received the delegation of U.S. senators. During the interview, stress was laid with satisfaction on the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and the U.S.A. which are grounded on the principles enshrined in the documents signed during the Romanian-U.S. summit meetings and talks. Approached were also aspects concerning the activity of the two supreme legislative fora, the development of their cooperation, emphasis being placed on their contribution to expanding the relations between the two countries, to consolidating the Romanian-U.S. friendship and collaboration.

The interview was attended by Virgil Teodorescu, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Ilie Radulescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Vasile Pungan, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation of the GNA, deputies. Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, was present.

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the GNA, gave a dinner in honour of the U.S. senators.

Received by Ceausescu

AU202032Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2018 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov, AGERPRES--On November 20, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the delegation of U.S. senators led by Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat, the state of Rhode Island, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, now on a visit to Romania.

The delegation includes Senator Henry Jackson, Democrat, the state of Washington, chairman of the Power and Natural Resources Committee; Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat, the state of South Carolina; Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican, the state of New York, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate; Senator Ted Stevens, Republican, the state of Alaska, deputy minority leader; Senator James A. McClure, Republican, the state of Idaho.

Prime Minister Manea Manescu, Stefan Voitec, vice-president of the State Council, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and other Romanian officials attended the interview.

Reference was made during the interview to the good relations and many-sided collaboration between Romania and the U.S.A., stress being also laid on the fact that there are broad possibilities of developing the relations on an economic, technico-scientific, cultural plane and in other domains of mutual interest as well as the cooperation between the two countries in international life.

Approached were also aspects of the current international situation, concerning particularly the need for the course towards detente and peace to be consolidated, for the sources of tension and conflict in various zones of the world to be eliminated, for the differences among states to be settled by means of negotiations among the sides concerned, without outside interference, for the threat or use of force to be removed, for the international political climate to be improved, for the collaboration among all nations of the world to develop. Special attention was paid to the European situation, the necessity being highlighted to act intensely for the consistent and full translation into life of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, for a thorough preparation of Madrid meeting, meant to adopt new measures for continuing and deepening the entire process of building security on the continent.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the importance of taking concrete measures for halting the arms race, for disarmament, nuclear in the first place, for reducing the military expenditures and budgets, of armaments, without which cooperation, detente and security in the world cannot be conceived. It was also considered that a great part of the amounts alloted at present to armings could be directed to solving one of the fundamental problems of contemporaneity--eradication of underdevelopment, essential condition for the building of a new international economic order, for the peace of mankind, for the world political and economic stability. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL RECEIVES LABOR MINISTER PANA

AU201156Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and FRELIMO president, received Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, minister of labor and head of the Romanian delegation to the third session of the joint Romanian-Mozambique commission for economic and technological cooperation taking place in Maputo.

On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian guest extended a message of friendship and solidarity and warm greetings to the Mozambique chief of state as well as best wishes for prosperity to the friendly Mozambique people.

Warmly thanking the guest for the message received, President Samora Machel asked him to convey to President Nicolae Ceausescu most heartfelt feelings of esteem and his great admiration for the particular contribution made by the Romanian chief of state to the cause of Romanian-Mozambique friendship, to the development of relations of bilateral cooperation, to the struggle for a new international political and economic order and for the triumph of the just cause of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

The sides also had a friendly talk during which they pointed out the broad opportunities for economic, industrial and technological cooperation in fields of mutual interest.

BOBU GREETS GUINEAN PARTY CONGRESS, CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT

AU201700Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A message was delivered to the participants in the 11th Congress of the Guinean Democratic Party and to the entire Guinean party on behalf of our party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council. The message emphasized the special importance that the RCP attaches to its relations of cooperation and militant solidarity with the Guinean Democratic Party, which constitutes the sound foundation of Romanian-Guinean economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation, as well as cooperation in the international life. It stressed that these relations, which are continuously developing, have been markedly advanced by meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure, and by the agreements concluded on those occasions.

The speaker then informed the participants in the congress about the varied and intensive activities carried out by the Romanian people, led by their communist party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to implement the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and spoke on the basic directions and principles of Socialist Romania's dynamic and constructive foreign policy. The message ended with a reiteration of the RCP's determination to further act to continuously expand and diversify the traditional relations of friendly cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

On the occasion of his participation in the proceedings of the 11th Guinean Democratic Party Congress, RCP envoy Emil Bobu was received by Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the republic. Comrade Emil Bobu conveyed a message of friendship and militant solidarity and wishes for health to President Ahmed Sekou Toure and to his wife Andree Toure, and for progress and prosperity to the friendly Guinean people, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Expressing warm thanks for the message, the Guinean head of state in his turn conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu best wishes for health and happiness, and to the Romanian people wishes for ever greater successes. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the relations existing between the two parties, and emphasized their ascending evolution. They also stressed their common desire to strengthen and develop the good relations of sincere friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON UN DISARMAMENT DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

AU181532Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Nov, AGERPRES--The draft resolutions regarding various aspects of disarmament, now being worked out, are meant to provide a solid foundation to an efficient approach by new, more democratic UN negotiations bodies to this cardinal problem, daily SCINTEIA of November 18 points out.

In a commentary analyzing the content of these future UN documents deriving from the debates within the political and security committee, the daily shows that the committee proceedings, many of the proposals advanced pointed out the wish to lend an increased efficiency to the entire activity of organizing the negotiations, of debating and solving problems pertaining to disarmament. Fundamental ideas that are to be statuted by the endorsement of these draft resolutions are formulated in this spirit. The draft resolutions include those referring to the necessity of an increased UN role in disarmament (reflecting the need for all the states' contribution to solving this problem), to the must of passing to concrete, practical disarmament measures, to the demand of making increased efforts to conclude a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear tests, to the call to refrain from force and its threatened use in international relations, to the recommendation to lower the military expenditures and to allot part of the funds thus released for the assistance of the developing countries. Worthy of mention is the attention paid by the sponsors of draft resolutions to note the existence of provisions referring to the translation into life of the envisaged measures.

SCINTEIA points out also the recommendation that the most important decisions be included on the agenda of the next UN session, and the draft resolution on the convening, in 1981-1982, of another General Assembly special session on disarmament, so that mankind should have the possibility to examine the progress achieved in disarmament.

A substantial contribution within the committee and the negotiations for making final the documents to be submitted to the world forum for approval, is made by Romania. Her name is among the co-sponsors of almost half of the draft resolutions, and many of the ideas and measures Romania consistently promoted are to be found in the draft resolutions worked out so far.

UN DELEGATE BRANDS TERRORISM, KIDNAPING

AU201420Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 20 Nov, AGERPRES--Romania disapproves and brands the acts of terrorism in its various forms of manifestation, stated the Romanian delegate within the debates in the UN legal committee on a draft international convention for repressing hostage-making.

Ambassador Constantin Flitan stressed that Romania makes a flat difference between armed fight for national and social liberation, on one hand, and individual terrorist acts on the other. Romania considers that individual terrorist actions, hostage-making included can by no means replace the purposeful fight of the advanced forces of society, of the peoples, for the just solutioning of the social issues, for defending democracy, the civic rights and freedoms, for national liberation, progress and a better life.

The Romanian representative suggested that the draft convention include also the states' obligation to take efficient measures in order to ban on their territory the illegal activities not only of individuals, but also of the groups and organizations which prepare, encourage and perpetrate hostage-making and other terrorist acts, of the organizations of a fascist, Nazi and neo-Nazi type.

POLITIKA REPORTS CEAUSESCU'S DEPARTURE FROM YUGOSLAVIA

AU201710Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] After a 2-day friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of President of the Republic and of the LCY Josip Broz Tito, Secretary General of the RCP and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu left Belgrade yesterday afternoon. In the square in front of the White Palace, the Romanian president was seen off by his host, President Tito.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was accorded a formal send-off with the highest honors accorded a formal send-off with the highest honors accorded to foreign statesmen. After the Romanian and the Yugoslav national anthems were played, President Ceausescu, together with his host President Tito, inspected an honor guard and then took leave from the Yugoslav leaders present at the send-off. The gun salute marked the end of President Ceausescu's friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

In the square in front of the White Palace, President Ceausescu was seen off by Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Branko Mikulic, presiding member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ilija Vakic, president of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and others.

President Tito then exchanged greetings with the Romanian personalities accompanying President Ceausescu. The following visited Yugoslavia with President Ceausescu: Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Virgil Trofin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of Romania; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; and other high ranking Romanian personalities.

Before President Ceausescu entered the automobile which took him from the White Palace to the airport, President Tito and Ceausescu once again exchanged very cordial greetings in the square in front of the White Palace at Dedinje.

At Belgrade airport, the Romanian president was seen off by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other high-ranking Yugoslav leaders.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT RAHMAN ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD201526Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Maj Gen Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, minister of defense and minister of finance, arrived today with accompanying officials on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito.

Ministry Spokesman Discusses Visit

LD182323Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Nov, TANJUG--In connection with the official visit to be paid to Yugoslavia by Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman at President Tito's invitation from November 20 to 22, the Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretariat spokesman Mirko Kalezic, has stated that the two presidents are expected to carry out a broad exchange of views on the international situation and topical questions of the non-alignment movement, in particular the further consolidation of the unity and activity of the non-aligned in the solution of key international questions and in the preparations for the forthcoming important non-aligned gathering, especially, the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana.

The two presidents are expected to give special attention to international economic relations and the activity toward establishing a new international economic order, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman said.

Presidents Tito and Rahman will have an exhaustive exchange of views also on Yugoslavia-Bangladesh relations and cooperation and ways for their further promotion in all fields, Kalezic said.

President Rahman's visit to Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman said, will doubtless greatly contribute to further developing relations between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh, relations characterized by mutual trust and acknowledgement.

Since Bangladesh gained independence in 1971, cooperation between the two countries has been developing successfully both at the bilateral and international levels, the spokesman said.

Yugoslavia and Bangladesh cooperate very closely in the non-aligned movement's activities and in the efforts to strengthen the movement's role in international affairs, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman said in conclusion.

President Rahman will visit Yugoslavia accompanied by Foreign Minister Shamsul Hag, Minister of Industry Jamaluddin Ahmed and State Minister for Agriculture Fasiudin Mehtab.

Talks Begin With Tito

LD201822Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The talks between Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president, and Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, began today in a friendly and cordial atmosphere characteristic of relations between the two nonalined friendly countries. The talks were dominated by the topics of strengthening bilateral relations, the two countries' foreign political activities and individual current international problems.

President Rayman addressed Comrade Tito with very cordial words, as the most prominent and most experienced fighter for freedom and independence, whose experience and revolutionary path can serve as an example to many. He also addressed the Yugoslav president as the architect of nonalinement, as a man who has devoted his entire life to the struggle for equality and freedom.

In discussing the international situation, the two presidents stressed the growing role of the nonalined policy in the world, the continuous increase in the number of countries that see nonalinement as their lasting national and political orientation.

President Rahman made a positive assessment of the nonalined countries' contribution to Bangladesh's efforts to consolidate its international position, which is also reflected in the support for Bangladesh's election to the Security Council.

After speaking about Bangladesh's present preoccupations regarding its economic development, the distinguished guest dealt with his country's efforts to develop the best possible relations with its neighbors and to establish bilateral cooperation with a large number of states.

The talks then dealt with development of bilateral relations. It was noted that bilateral cooperation is developing successfully in many spheres, including economic. It was agreed that during the visit, separate meetings by ministers also be held to discuss in even greater detail the problems of further promoting bilateral relations.

After the talks, President Tito accompanied his guest by car to his residence.

Received by Djuranovic

LD202240Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov, TANJUG--President of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman was received by Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today. Discussed in the ensuing cordial and friendly talk was the promotion of cooperation, especially economic cooperation, between the two countries as well as cooperation on the international level related to efforts for the establishment of the new international economic order.

Rahman and Djuranovic voiced satisfaction with the favourable development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. Particularly noted in the talk were the still unutilized possibilities for further developing economic cooperation through increased trade, the participation of Yugoslav economic enterprises in capital construction in Bangladesh as well as joint appearances on third markets, for which the readiness of both sides exists.

In this context, the importance was underlined of preparing well the next session of the Yugoslav-Bangladesh committee for economic cooperation which is thoroughly to consider and decide the directions and projects of further cooperation. Cooperation between the two countries within the nonalined movement and in the United Nations and, particularly, within "Group of 77" was assessed as positive and readiness set out for even closer contacts and exchange of views in the drive for a new international economic order and solution of problems in the north-south dialogue.

Djuranovic Hosts Dinner

LD202242Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2126 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal dinner this evening in honor of Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh, and his associates.

The dinner was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Kiro Hadzivasilev and Sreta Kovacevic, vice presidents of the SFRY Assembly; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Stojan Andov and Vuko Dragasevic, members of the Federal Executive Council; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, and other Yugoslav personalities.

After the exchange of toasts, the Branko Krsmanovic cultural and artistic society performed a short program appropriate to the occasion.

HERLJEVIC SEES FRG ENVOY AFTER RELEASE OF ALLEGED TERRORISTS

LD201458Y Hamburg DPA in German 1328 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Col Gen Franjo Herljevic, Yugoslav federal secretary for internal affairs, received Jesco von Puttkamer, German ambassador to Yugoslavia, for a 90-minute talk on Monday. The embassy had requested the talk after Yugoslavia announced the release of Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Rolf-Clemens Wagner, Sieglinde Hofmann and Peter Boock last Friday. The embassy gave no details about the talks. Informed circles said that Bonn is seeking to learn to which country the four Germans, who are wanted as terrorists, were flown and the kind of identity papers issued to them.

FRG Envoy Recalled

LD201504Y Hamburg DPA in German 1446 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Jesco von Puttkamer, FRG ambassador to Yugoslavia, has been recalled to Bonn on Monday in connection with the release of four suspected German terrorists. Belgrade diplomatic circles regard this as a demonstrative step.

MORE ON SRFY-SOVIET COOPERATION COMMITTEE MOSCOW SESSION

LD202358Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--A session of the Yugoslav-Soviet committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation began in Moscow today. Committee Chairmen Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made a positive assessment of the development in commodity exchange and results in scientific-technical cooperation, machine building, investments and in other sectors. It was stressed that the working bodies of the committee and other organs and organizations through which economic cooperation is carried out will step up their activity so that the estimated value of about $3 billion in the exchange of commodities (?and of services) may be attained this year.

Special attention is being paid to long-term cooperation, as it is one of the most important aspects of overall bilateral relations. The committee is expected to adopt decisions and recommendations on further work to prepare long-term programs and agreements for the period 1985-1990.

In this connection, the Yugoslav side stressed that it would be beneficial and necessary for the validity of existing cooperation and specialization agreements in the car industry and other branches of industry, in production of equipment for ferrous metallurgy, for nuclear powerplants, in ship building and in other areas to be extended to over 5 years. These and other questions will be examined during the next few days at sessions of the committee's working groups.

HUNGARIAN REPRESENTATIVES END 4-DAY TALKS IN SLOVENIA

LD180004Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2015 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--At the end of a 4-day official visit to Slovenia, during which Dr Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and his colleagues visited several work organizations in the republic, final talks between Dr Gyula Szeker and Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the republican Executive Council, were held today. As reported,it was noted in the talks that relations between the two countries are traditionally good and stable. The talks between the two heads of state, particularly the meetings between Janos Kadar and Josip Broz Tito, which are of exceptional significance for the development of mutual cooperation in all spheres, have greatly contributed toward this situation. Dr Anton Vratusa and Dr Gyula Szeker devoted a great deal of attention to Hungarian-Yugoslav questions and, within this framework, to Hungarian-Slovene economic cooperation. They noted significant progress in industrial cooperation in the areas of measuring instruments, electronic industrial scales, small transformers, welding equipment and automobile lights. A department store in Szombathely has been built jointly and long-term cooperation in cellulose has also been realized. During the talks, the heads of the two delegations studied the possibilities of further developing economic relations and of increasing Slovene-Hungarian commodity trade. Both sides agreed to stimulate new long-term agreements on cooperation and specialization in the areas of the electrical industry, electronics and telecommunications, the metal-processing industry, the paper industry, the construction industry, agricultural production and transport and in Hungary's participation in the development of the port of Koper. Vratusa and Szeker jointly noted that the Croatian, Serbian and Slovene national communities in Hungary and the Hungarian nationality in the SFRY constitute a significant factor in bilateral relations. In future, therefore, both sides will continue to devote the necessary attention to these relations and secure the conditions for the comprehensive development of the national communities and the conditions for development of their languages and national cultures.

VISIT, ACTIVITIES OF PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION REPORTED

LD180752Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Zagreb--During its 3-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions will visit several work organizations in Zagreb, Rijeka and Opatija as well as the memorial museum in Jumrovic. The guests who are led by Chen Yu, vice president of the federation, today visited the Prvomajska machine tool factory in Zagreb where they showed particular interest in production programs and the marketing of machine tools. After touring the factory, the guests also wanted to know about the functioning of the system of self-management and about the place and role of trade unions in the work organization. The delegation also called on Vladimir Mihaljevic, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Croatia and had talks about the development of Croatia and the activity of the trade unions.

CHINESE PLANNING DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD191914Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1805 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov, TANJUG--The Chinese State Planning Committee delegation visiting Yugoslavia (?has visited) the Federal Institute of Social Planning, the Federal Bureau of Statistics, and the Service of Social Accountancy.

Chief delegate (?K'o) Ming, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other delegation members have discussed with heads of these institutions Spasoje Medenica, Ibrahim Latific, and Anton Polaijner the Yugoslav systems of social planning, statistics, and record keeping.

SFRY DELEGATION MEETS PRC TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

LD181306Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0911 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Peking, 18 Nov, TANJUG--A Yugoslav delegation headed by Federal Executive Council member and Chairman of the Committee for Transport and Communications Ante Zelic had its first contacts today with Chinese partners, in the course of its official visit to China. (?Voiced) during the talks was the wish of both sides to promote cooperation in the field of transport and communications.

At a banquet last night in honor of the Yugoslav delegation, China's Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Wang Tsu-Kand [as received] referred to the great possibilities for cooperation, adding that China is prepared to cooperate with Yugoslav enterprises and "learn from their wide experiences in this field." The Yugoslav delegation will discuss in forthcoming talks concrete possibilities for business cooperation, joint research plants, the exchange of experts and export agreements.

PRC AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SERBIA

AU171759Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Milovan Markovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, yesterday received Chou Chiu-yeh, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia.

On this occasion, talks were held on possibilities for further promoting bilateral economic cooperation and on the participation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in this cooperation.

Stevan Bek, vice president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, also participated in the talks.

HODZA ACCEPTS CIVIL PROTECTION PLAQUE AWARDED TITO

LD200029Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--A civil protection delegation led by Adm Bogdan Pecotic, chairman of the Civil Protection Council, today handed Fadil Hodza, SFRY vice president, the Golden Plaque and Charter of Civil Protection for the president of the republic and supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, Josip Broz Tito. The delegation included Col Gen Bruno Vuletio, assistant federal secretary for civil defense; and Maj Gen Mile Mandic, secretary of the Civil Protection Council.

In his greetings speech, Bogdan Pecotic stressed the theoretical and practical implementation of civil protection, the significance of protecting and rescuing the population and material goods in cases of natural disasters or possible war, as the broadest form of organizing and preparing working people and citizens to carry out very complex and exceptionally important tasks.

Since the 10th LCY Congress, these organized forces have increased to cover 2.5 million citizens while allocation of resources for the development, equipping and training organizations and civil protection headquarters has reached enviable results. Significant efforts are also being made to improve conditions for sheltering and evacuating the population, for firefighting and for extending first aid.

In the next period, in the spirit of the attitudes and conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress, the focus of civil protection will be directed toward further extending the number of people involved and the material base, initially in local communities, municipalities and organizations of associated labor, as well as toward complementing the doctrinal principles of civil protection.

In conclusion, the delegation wished Comrade Tito, on behalf of all members of civil protection and on its own behalf, long life and good health for the well-being and happiness of all our nations and nationalities.

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FEDERAL BUDGET

LD211044Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, today informed delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for the Federal Budget of the principles by which the Federal Executive Council was guided when formulating the draft federal budget for 1979 and the proposals for rebalancing the 1978 federal budget.

There is a general demand that all kinds of consumption, including budgetary consumption, grow more slowly than the social product, Kostic said. However, this is very difficult to carry out in a situation where 90 percent of the federal budget's volume is determined in advance by the SFRY social plan, the law on financing the federation and other laws. The SFRY social plan specifies that the percentage for national defense needs amounts to 6.17 percent of the national income, which means that the federal budget in this area is determined proportional to the growth of the social product.

The same is the case with resources set aside for underdeveloped areas and for disability and veterans' protection. In these two examples, it is not possible to apply the principle of growth of budgetary consumption at a rate lower than the growth of the social product. If it is known that expenditure on the Yugoslav People's Army, disability and veterans' protection and the underdeveloped areas amounts to 80.83 percent of the total federal budget and that obligations remaining from previous years amount to 9.93 percent, it is not difficult to conclude that a large amount of the federal budget, or 90.76 percent to be more accurate, is determined in advance by laws and other documents. The remainder, approximately 9 percent, really gives very little scope for fundamental changes in the federal budget for 1979, Kostic believes. Of course, this does not mean that the Federal Executive Council did not aim at measures of economy and rationalization of budget expenditure. We favor a reduction of 30 percent in noneconomic investments and of economy in all federal organs and organizations, Kostic said.

Federal Secretary Kostic also spoke of the rather large growth in resources for promoting foreign trade exchange. Those resources also have a direct influence on the federal budget's level. A new proposal on forming these resources in 1979 has also appeared. It is that resources for promoting foreign trade exchange be based on the 1978 level, plus 5 percent--the envisaged growth of exports. If this solution were accepted, the 1979 federal budget would probably be formed at a somewhat different level from that envisaged.

Speaking of the federal budget's problems for the coming year, Petar Kostic noted the budget's rather high volume, the extension of obligations (payment of bonds to business banks is being postponed) and the role of issue of money, which, although actually reduced in percentage terms, is at the same absolute amount as in 1978. Eliminating the issuance of money from financing the federal budget is not at all simple. The Federal Executive Council will prepare a program reducing its role in financing the federation's needs, but at the moment it is difficult to find a way out, unless the resources can be found elsewhere, in the republics and provinces. Finally, Kostic referred to the rather high growth of contributions from the republics and provinces to the federal budget.

As regards rebalancing the 1978 federal budget, there are certain items that are not disputed, Kostic said. These are resources for promoting foreign trade exchange, for military pensions and duty. In this connection, the Federal Executive Council concluded that the self-managing interest community for economic relations with foreign countries should be given resources amounting to this community's obligations toward the economy in 1978. Whatever the case, an exact rebalancing will be established in December.

Peter Kostic's report evoked a lively response from the delegates, who raised several questions in the area of budgetary policy. Nevertheless, the participating delegates insisted on a consideration of possibilities of reducing both the total budget and individual items of expenditure. The delegates displayed particular interest in reducing the contribution of the republics and provinces to the federal budget and in reducing the primary issue of money. Grigor Savic, a delegate from Croatia, also raised the question of federal organs and organizations transferring to a system of payment of personal incomes in arrears. It was said that the proposed way is not the best and that better solutions will have to be found, and Federal Secretary Kostic accepted the suggestion that this question should be discussed again. On this subject, Milan Rajacic, Committee chairman, concluded that the Federal Executive Council should prepare a proposal for solving this question by the committee's next meeting.

SUNDIC LINKS MIG-23 ISSUE, BREZHNEV'S IRAN WARNING

LD201950Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] What is behind the crisis on the presence of Soviet Mig-23's in Cuba and what developments can be expected? Milika Sundic comments:

One should not be surprised if the presence of Soviet Migs in Cuba is intended to block the conclusion of the agreement on missiles and if, on the other hand, the solution to the latest crisis in Soviet-U.S. relations is to be found far from Cuba, in Iran for instance. It suffices to recall that, at the very time when the hullabaloo over the presence of Soviet Migs in Cuba began in the United States, Leonid Brezhnev issued a warning about the danger of U.S. interference in Iran to get an idea as to how a deal between the two superpowers could possibly be reached. Although these are two separate issues, the quest for and possible finding of a link between the Migs in Cuba and political upheaval in Iran may satisfy both the USSR and U.S. interests, assuming that the stage directions are carried out faultlessly.

However, it is far from clear whether the USSR has violated the 1962 Khrushchev-Kennedy agreement--that is to say, whether Mig-23's represent a threat to U.S. security. The only thing that is certain is that on both occasions Cuba was bypassed, both when the agreement to have Soviet missiles withdrawn from Cuban territory was signed and when U.S. spy planes discovered the presence of Soviet Migs on the island.

It also remains to be seen whether the prescription applied in 1962 can be used to resolve the present crisis. Judging by everything it cannot, because, quite apart from the fact that the Iranian crisis was made a part of the same package with more reason than that used by the United States when it exaggerated the problem of the presence of Soviet Migs in Cuba, there are also other reasons that could lead Carter to exercise greater caution both toward Cuba and the USSR. One of them could be that Cuba will reject any new deal should such a deal be made. It is entitled to do so, regardless of the strength of its links with the USSR. Even at the time of the 1962 missile crisis, Cuba was not in a mood to give way. Soviet-Cuban relations cooled primarily due to Khrushchev's acceptance of U.S. aircraft monitoring of implementation of the agreement on the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba. Besides, what would happen if the USSR asked the United States to dismantle some of the military bases encircling it? The fact that Moscow has decided to play the Iran card does not mean that this is its only trump.

Of course, the complex of Soviet-U.S. relations and of relations between the two blocs in general cannot be explained by reference to that. The presence of Soviet Migs in Cuba neither lessens nor increases the danger of bloc confrontation. The danger is inherent in the very existence of the blocs, and in their lack of readiness to grasp and accept this fact. For instance, SALT-II could have been cleared from the agenda by now but for other reasons in favor of delaying the agreement. The United States does not conceal the fact that it wants an agreement that would not detract from its superiority, and Brezhnev has himself reiterated on several occasions that the USSR does not accept a subordinate role. This explains both the present arms race and its objective, as well as the quest to vindicate all the steps with which this objective can be justified. Soviet Migs in Cuba and the demand that they be withdrawn are an integral part of this complex.

TANJUG CITES BELGRADE BORBA ON ANTI-YUGOSLAV TERRORISM

LD172302Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov, TANJUG--Yugoslavia's position that war criminals and terrorists must be brought to trial and that war crimes are not subject to the statute of limitations has in no way changed since Yugoslavia many years ago first sought the extradition of Atukovic, one of World War Two's hardest criminals, and Yugoslavia's position remained unchanged in its latest petitions for the extradition of eight terrorists from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Yugoslav daily BORBA writes today.

BORBA recalls that, except for a few exceptions, the position of certain Western countries toward criminals and terrorists wanted in Yugoslavia and taking refuge in these Western countries has, regretfully, not changed either.

In the article Double Standard Unacceptable the Yugoslav daily BORBA coments on Western countries' attitude toward Yugoslavia's petitions for the extradition of Yugoslav war criminals and terrorists and specifically on the attitude of the Federal Republic of Germany.

"Even if it could be understood that during the cold war the anti-communist and anti-Yugoslav climate was suitable to the activity and organization of fascist-terrorist emigrants, it is really surprising now that these possiblities have not disappeared together with the winds of the cold war", BORBA writes.

The paper notes that no decisive measures have been taken in the Federal Republic of Germany against terrorist centres and sources to put an end to action against Yugoslavia.

Their absence has found explicit expression in the recent refusal to extradite eight terrorists, and in other reactions and attitude of responsible persons and information media in the Federal Republic of Germany. The paper states that in Yugoslavia, the decision of the Federal Republic of Germany not to extradite Bilandzic was justifiedly looked upon as "a lack of political will for the consistent implementation of the extradition agreement and contrary to the cooperation agreed on by the two countries in the fight against international terrorism."

The paper reminds its readers of Chancellor Schmidt's recent statement when he said that it would be unthinkable for a handful of terrorists to succeed in disturbing the good relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia. In connection with this, the paper states that "it remains to be hoped that this will not happen, but it is certain that the fight against terrorism also depends on the balance of political forces inside each country." Referring to Yugoslavia's positions on terrorism, BORBA writes that Yugoslavia has never represented nor will represent a "training ground" for terrorist activity against any country. Therefore, there is no reason to doubt the consistency of its action and policy, not only with regard to terrorism but all matters on which good relations with other countries are based, BORBA writes.

MACEDONIAN WARTIME RELATIONS WITH BULGARIANS REVIEWED

AU191730 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 12 November, on pages one and six, carries an 1,300-word report by D. Nikolic and G. Cakulevski on a mass rally held at Slivovo near Ohrid on 11 November to mark the 35th anniversary of the formation of the first Macedonian-Kosovo shock brigade. The meeting was attended by Macedonian leaders Angel Cemerski, Krste Markovski, Filip Brajkovski and others and by a delegation from Kosovo.

Addressing the mass rally, Bora Denkov, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the Macedonian LC, spoke about the conditions that prevailed at the time the brigade was formed. He said that during the occupation from 1941 onward, "the Macedonian people once again grasped that Bulgaria's interests in Macedonia were and had remained aggressively conquering, of a great-state nature and denationalizing," and that in those fateful days "the Macedonian communists, aware of historical conditions, had boldly and without hesitation assumed responsibility for the destiny of the Macedonian people and nationalities and placed themselves at the head of the struggle for social and national freedom."

Discussing the struggle of the Macedonian communists against the "destructive policy of the Bulgarian Workers Party (of communists) and the treacherous policy of Metodi Satorov-Sarlo, secretary of the provincial committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party for Macedonia," who "merged the Macedonian organization with the Bulgarian Workers Party (of communists)" and who "instead of struggle advised party members, the revolutionary communist youth, the workers class and the entire Macedonian people to lay down arms and to struggle for 'democratic rights' within the unpopular occupier's regime," Bora Denkov said that the brunt of this struggle was carried out by "the most progressive cadres of our party organization, which stood firmly on the position of the Yugoslav Communist Party on an armed and uncompromising struggle against the occupier." In this connection, Denkov paid tribute to Tito and the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party for their support to the provincial committee for Macedonia.

Reviewing the struggle of the Macedonian people against the more numerous and technically better equipped enemy, Denkov said that "in 1943, the Macedonian people let themselves be heard through a manifesto of the national liberation army headquarters and the Macedonian partisan detachments, expressing before the entire world their determination to struggle for a free democratic federal Yugoslavia, a state community of peoples and nationalities united as brothers and enjoying equal rights."

After further reviewing the growth of the national liberation struggle in Macedonia and the cooperation of the Macedonian-Kosovo brigade with the Albanian, Bulgarian and Greek peoples, Denkov concluded his speech by saying that "consistent with our aspiration for peace and cooperation, we pay special attention to our relations with neighboring countries and work on creating conditions for developing neighborly relations," but "we also attach special importance to the place and role of national minorities, to recognizing their national individualities and on this basis to securing minority rights, all of which are of extraordinary importance for developing relations in the Balkans."

ADDITIONS TO POLITIKA ON LCY PRESIDIUM RULES OF PROCEDURE

The following additions to the item entitled "POLITIKA Praises LCY Presidium's Rules of Procedure," published in the 17 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 9, were taken from the same issue of POLITIKA, thus providing the full text of the article:

Page A 9, first paragraph, insert after first sentence: ...documents of this kind. Rules of procedure, it is known, usually define the internal relations and the organization of certain institutions on the basis of set political and social contents. However, there are many...

Page A 9, second paragraph, insert after first sentence:... 11th LCY Congress. It is true that the chapter of the statute devoted to this forum and its content has remained chiefly unchanged. But the very fact that the organization at the top of the League of Communists does not provide for an executive committee but only executive secretaries, in reduced numbers, and that the Presidium, too, is much reduced (to 24 members now), naturally increases its direct functions, efficiency, its scope of work and communicative ability. This was taken into account during the latest cadre changes. The piling up of functions was avoided. The duty of a Presidium member became the "basic duty," so to speak, in contrast to the earlier practice, when the Presidium contained all the members of the Executive Committee and of the SFRY Presidency, the president of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the Federal Executive Council, and presidents of the sociopolitical organizations. No matter how much...

Page 10, insert before first paragraph: The rules of procedure specify that "the Presidium is a collective, democratic, political body in which all its members have equal rights and responsibilities for its overall work." Specific duties of Presidium members, it is said, impose no right to adopt, without the Presidium's consent, decisions binding on anybody, unless the Presidium specially empowers a Presidium member to do so.

This provision, of course, does not apply to the president of the LCY, to whom a special chapter of the statute is devoted. It is known that the president of the Presidium simultaneously heads the LCY and the Central Committee. At the 10th Congress, Comrade Tito was elected LCY president without limitation of term, by which tribute was paid to and trust expressed in the personality and the revolutionary work of Comrade Tito.

Following the logic...

Page 10, insert after antepenultimate graf:

...have many joint duties. In a broad division, the chairman, together with the Presidium members, prepares the sessions and the political decisions, and the secretary is turned more to organizing the following of implementation of the ideopolitical positions and decisions, as provided in the statute.

Of course, these two functions, to which special chapters of the rules of procedure are devoted, are also comprehended in conformity with the spirit and the method of work of the highest LCY leadership. Although the rules of procedure...